

WEST PAKISTAN

YEAR BOOK 1968





1958

A GREAT DECADE

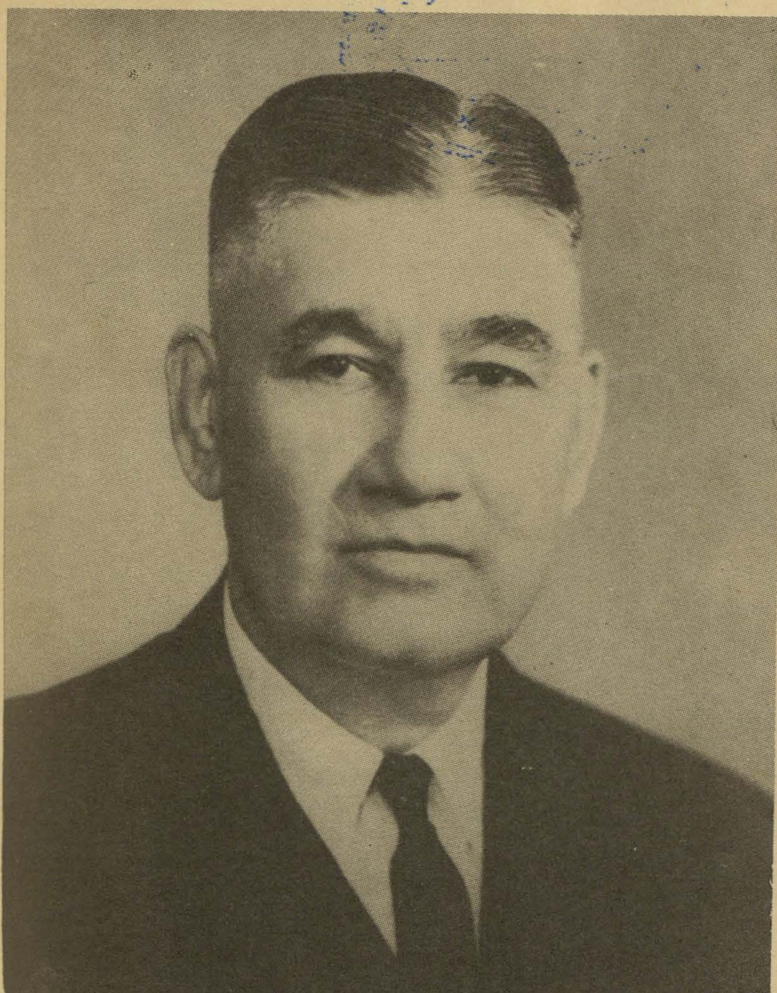
1968

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YEAR BOOK 1968

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Introduction

The Year Book for 1968 is the thirteenth in the series published annually by the Information Department of the West Pakistan Government ever since the creation of the integrated province.

In our country the emphasis on the functions of the administration has rapidly shifted from maintaining law and order to development and public welfare. This is a logical result of political freedom. During the last decade this emphasis has been applied intensively to make-up for the lapses of earlier governments in the country.

The result is all-round development at a terrific pace in every conceivable field of national activity, which, we hope, was faithfully portrayed in the earlier editions of the year book. This year witnesses the completion of the decade—ten years of reform, progress and development —we have endeavoured to ensure that this edition does justice to the tremendous work done in the province, particularly in the so-called backward areas.

The people of West Pakistan have every reason to be proud of these achievements in the economic, administrative and social spheres of life in the province. They are confident that with President Ayub to lead them they will attain even greater heights of success in the future.

It is for them that this volume is primarily published, for they are the final arbiters of their destiny in a democratic set-up and have a right to know what is being done for them.

Effort has been made to illustrate the departmental activities with graphs, maps and pictures. Apart from this, the aim has been to make the year book as informative and full of facts as possible. We shall be grateful for any suggestions for improvements in future editions.

MASOOD-UR-RAUF
C.S.P.
Secretary Information

The Land and the People

Physical Background

The total area of West Pakistan is 3,10,403 square miles, which is more than 85% of the total area (3,65,529 square miles) of Pakistan. According to the second census in 1961, the population was assessed at 93.8 million compared to 72.99 million in 1951. Out of which 45.7 per cent population live in West Pakistan. During the inter-census period *i.e.* between 1951 and 1961 West Pakistan's population increased by 27.1%.

The variations in the rate of increased showed a much wider range in West Pakistan. This is due to the fact that there have been large scale population movements between different parts of the province to take advantage of better opportunities at places where the rate of economic growth is higher and recent. This explains heavy immigrations into Karachi (79.7% increase), Hyderabad (44.1%), Rahimyarkhan (52.7%), Multan (28.2%).

The average density of population in West Pakistan does not appear to be abnormally high. The most highly populated districts of West Pakistan lie to the north-east of the province (Lahore, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi) with Peshawar and Mardan towards the north-west. The areas lying towards south-west are arid and with low rainfall and sandy soils. These are constituted mainly by Kalat and Quetta Divisions.

The population per square mile varies with the natural and other conditions, and ranges between 6 per square mile in the arid Kalat to 586 in the Lahore Division. There has been a marked trend in urbanisation between 1951 and 1961. During this period the urban population has increased by 61% particularly the increase (60.1%), is more rapid in West Pakistan. The urban population at present in the whole of this province is over 16 per cent. The Lahore Division has the highest urban population which is 28.7 per cent of its total. The province is predominantly inhabited by muslims who form 97.17 per cent of the total population.

Geographical Location

West Pakistan lies between the parallels 61°E and 75°E and latitudes 24°N and 37°N. It is located to the north-west of the Indian sub-continent 24°N and 37°N and was until recently constituted by the Provinces of North-West Frontier, Sind and the Punjab. In addition, there were centrally administered areas of Baluchistan, the Karachi Federal area, the Tribal areas and a number of states which had acceded to Pakistan like Bahawalpur, Kalat, Khairpur and a few others. All these units (excluding former Karachi) were integrated in 1955 into the new

Province of West Pakistan. With the change of capital, Karachi has been brought under the jurisdiction of the Government of West Pakistan.

West Pakistan has common frontiers with Afghanistan and Iran in the west. In south-west there is the Arabian Sea which, through the Persian Gulf, gives access to Iraq and Arabia and through the Red Sea, to Egypt and beyond. The south and south-eastern boundary of the province lies between the Divisions of Hyderabad, Khairpur, Bahawalpur, Multan and Lahore on the one hand, and the Indian Province of Bombay, Rajistan area and the Punjab (Indian) on the other. On the north lies the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the accession of which is still in dispute, but the major portion of it is under Indian occupation at present.

Physiography and Geology

Through West Pakistan flows the mighty Indus with its tributaries Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum. The Indus flows on in its pre-Himalayan course as far as Gilgit and falls through some 16,000 feet before it enters the plains and then flows across the Province into the Indian Ocean. The Province has two distinct geographical regions : (*a*) the mountain ranges running down its western borders extending from the Himalayas to the sea ; (*b*) the Indus region over which flows this river and its tributaries. This stretches out from the foot of the mountains to the south and the east. The mountainous area includes the western Divisions of Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta and Kalat. The last two contain much of the desolate, waterless and sparsely populated region of the Province. The Indus region includes the Divisions of Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan and is agriculturally very rich. Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions which constituted the old Province of Sind and the State of Bahawalpur were mere deserts two generations ago. Even now the eastern portions of Khairpur and Hyderabad and much of Kalat and Quetta Divisions (old Baluchistan) are mere wide stretches of sandy desert.

Climate

A temperate dry continental climate with general paucity of rainfall is the principal feature of West Pakistan. The climate of the Province is so complementary as to provide a great variety of crops and a well balanced agricultural economy. In winter the weather is chilly with occasional rains. The temperature in May and June in some places exceed 120°F. In July in many places it remains above 90°F with humidity. In winter the minimum temperature in some places is several degrees below freezing point but generally ranges between 40°F and 60°F.

Temperature

There is a great variation in the mean monthly temperatures in West Pakistan. In the plains the mean minimum temperatures vary from about 40°F to 57°F in January and from about 79°F to 87°F in July. The mean maximum temperatures vary from 63°F to 78°F in January (the coldest month) and from 90°F to 114°F in June (the hottest month). In summer, Jacobabad-Sibi region has some of the highest temperature in the world. The absolute maximum of 126°F has been recorded at

Jacobabad. Over a large part of the country a mean daily maximum of 110°F or 112°F is common in the hottest months and 50°F to 65°F in the coldest months.

Rainfall

In West Pakistan there is a general deficiency of rainfall. In the plains it varies from 5 inches in upper Sind to 35 inches in the Himalayan sub-area. It takes place mostly in the late summer from the monsoons. Occasionally, light rains follow the dust storms which take place in early summer. In Baluchistan the mean annual rainfall is about 8 inches, diminishing to about 2 inches in the desert of Kharan. Only the southern flanks of the Himalayas have more than 50 inches. In the lee of these mountains the rainfall again decreases to about 6 inches in Gilgit and Baltistan. In the western hills and immediate forelying areas the rainfall varies from 10 to 30 inches, of which an appreciable amount is contributed by the western disturbances which visit these areas from mid-October till April. The disturbances also cause about 1.5 inches of rainfall in the plains.

A large portion of precipitation in the northern mountain region is in the form of snow which is an important element in the economy of this area. The water derived from melting snow in summer is of great use. The average annual rainfall is less than 20 inches. In the Hyderabad Division it is negligible.

Humidity

The low rainfall, particularly cloudless skies and high temperatures considerably reduce the humidity of the region. Only in the coastal area round about Karachi, the humidity is high but it is confined to a narrow strip.

Soil

The soils of West Pakistan may be classified as follows :—

(*i*) Highly calcareous soils found in the mountainous and hilly regions. These are derived in situ from barren rocks.

(*ii*) Alluvial soils found in river valleys. These are transported by great rivers from the Himalayas and deposited in the low levels.

(*iii*) Kalar soils which are impregnated with salt. These are found in the western divisions of West Pakistan and require reclamation.

(*iv*) Sandy and loose soils are found in the Potwar plateau in the Rawalpindi Division and the hilly regions of Peshawar, Quetta and Kalat Divisions.

(*v*) Desert soils which occupy a large tract in the eastern portions of Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions extending over the whole length along the edge of the Indus alluvium, the Thar desert south of Bahawalpur Division. These soils are useless from the point of view of cultivation.

The alluvial soils are the most widespread because of the great river system spread over most of the territory. The soil is rich

in salts and is responsible for the great fertility of the plains. Even in very narrow valleys between high mountain ranges these soils are soaked with water and produce good crops. Such is the position in the mountain ranges of western divisions of West Pakistan hill tracts.

The alluvial soils are not all of exactly the same kind. In the plains of northern divisions of West Pakistan we find sandy clays and loams, less calcareous and paler in colour. On the other hand, in the plain of southern divisions are to be found clay loams, less sandy and more calcareous. Parts of the lower plains of Hyderabad Division are covered by Khaddar or new alluvium and other parts of Bhanga or old alluvium. The old alluvium is generally found at higher levels in the drier parts.

Besides these, in the valleys we find intricate sand and clay belts which are more than a dozen feet deep. These are found in places where have been riverbeds in the past and have been left free on account of the rivers having shifted their courses. In the upper reaches of the rivers the sand-beds are much deeper and more numerous, because sand is deposited earlier by floods at the time of inundation. Finer particles are dropped down later in the course of the river flow.

Some of the agricultural soils of Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions consist of silt and clay deposited by flood waters on their being pounded against the Kirthar mountains. These are some of the best agricultural soils of this area e.g. the Larkana District.

In the arid tracts of the valleys we find debris of desert soil strewn all over. These are derived from soft sedimentary rocks like sandstone, limestone and clay and is scattered by the process of wind erosion.

Minerals

The mineral resources of the Province were not fully explored in the past. Vigorous efforts are being made to discover the hidden treasure and the results are very encouraging.

Indications are that there is a possibility of the existence of oil in West Pakistan. In fact, oil had already been discovered in West Pakistan and is actually being tapped since pre-Independence days near Rawalpindi. Production of crude oil has gone up from 17 million I.G. in 1948 to 138 million I.G. in 1965. There has been a similar rise in the production of refined petroleum products. Despite this general improvement, the indigenous production of oil meets only 20 per cent of the country's requirements. The search for oil, therefore, continues relentlessly. At present, several well-known oil companies hold prospecting licences covering large areas. An Oil and Gas Development Corporation was set up in 1961 for the exploration, production, refining and distribution of oil and gas in the country.

With a view to saving foreign exchange on account of the import of petroleum products, an oil refinery was set up at Karachi in October,

1962 with the participation of Pakistani and foreign oil companies. Costing over Rs. 90 million, the oil refinery has an annual capacity of refining 2.4 million tons of crude oil. The refinery, it has been estimated, would produce a saving of foreign exchange of about Rs. 40 million annually. Another refinery, the National Oil Refinery, with a capacity of 0.5 million tons, has started production at Karachi.

While exploring for oil, vast deposits of gas have been discovered at Sui in West Pakistan and is being used extensively for industrial and domestic consumption.

Large deposits of salt, gypsum, coal, sulphur, chromite, antimony and other minerals have been found in West Pakistan.

Languages

The main languages spoken in West Pakistan are Punjabi, Baluchi, Sindhi, and Pushto in the areas that were known, before integration into a single unit (October, 1955), as Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and the North West Frontier Province. All these languages belong to the Aryan group. One exception is the Brahui language spoken by a group of people in the Kalat area of West Pakistan. It is basically Dravidian in origin with an element of Persian and Arabic. Sindhi derives from Prakrit, while other languages lean heavily on Persian and Arabic. Baluchi, because of the area's geographical affinity to Iran, is more akin to Persian than any other language.

The refugees from India mostly speak Urdu only. Indeed most people in West Pakistan are bi-lingual, speaking their regional languages and Urdu while English is still widely used for commercial, legal and other official transactions.

Literacy and Education

In the 1961 census, a person was considered to be literate if he could read with understanding a short statement on every day life in any of the languages; inability to write a statement did not exclude him from being literate. In the light of the above definition out of the total literate population West Pakistan contributed 13.6 per cent with 5,380,308 literates in the year 1961.

A substantial proportion of literates (10.7 per cent) in West Pakistan was without formal education and a very high proportion of literates (47.1 per cent) had only completed grade V or less. Only a small proportion of literates (12.4 per cent) had completed high school or higher education.

Races

The people of West Pakistan are descended from several racial and subracial groups which invaded the sub-continent over the past five thousand years, mainly from central and western Asia. These included Dravidians, Aryans, Greeks, Persians, Afghans, Arabs and Moghals. Several among them settled down here. The result was a great intermixture of races.

The dominant racial type is the Indo-Aryan. There are Dravidian traces in some of the people of the Kalat area. The Baluch and

Pathans are predominantly an admixture of Turks and Iranians, two of the important branches of the Aryans.

Religions

A great majority of West Pakistanis are Muslims; basically they have one way of life as well as one religion. Nearly all of them worship God in the same way, believe the same teachings and obey the same code of conduct. There is also a substantial non-muslim (mainly Hindu-and Christians) population.

They have all lived here for generations and are as much citizens of Pakistan as any other. They are in all respects, legally, economically and socially, the equals of the majority community. There is no bar against them. Every post, with the sole exception of that of the Head of the State, is open to them. They are guaranteed 'the right to profess, practise and propagate their religions'.

Social Change

West Pakistan is witnessing some of the most rapid changes occurring in contemporary times. Something like million rupees are being spent daily to give the present and future generations a better life and better environment. Natural resources are being worked to the utmost, and human resources are being increasingly mobilised. Better seed, increased fertilizers, greater irrigation facilities, reform in the land tenure system and a ruralworks programme, now the size of 300 million rupees annually, have made the teeming countryside more alive and active than ever before. The urban and suburban areas give signs of increasing industrial and commercial activity.

Historical Background

Old Civilization

Although Pakistan is a new name on the world map, the territory which it comprises has been the cradle of one of the earliest known civilizations.

Evidence of this civilization, known to archaeologists as the Indus Valley Civilization, dating back to 2500 years before the Christian era is to be found along the valleys of the River Indus and its tributaries in West Pakistan. The ruins of vast cities have been unearthed, disclosing well planned houses, public buildings, broad thoroughfares and elaborate drainage systems. Implements of chert and quartz and examples of pictographic art, which bear silent testimony to the advanced culture of that early age, have been discovered.

In course of time that civilization was overwhelmed by Aryan invaders who established their rules and their religion which, in its more developed form came to be known as Brahmanism. As the centuries passed, the land was subjected to a succession of invaders—the Persians under their kings Cyrus, Darus, and Xerxes; the Greek under their leader Alexander the Great of Macedonia; and with the fall of the Persian and Greek empires, invading armies from central Asia swept through the land.

Advent of Islam

In the beginning of the 8th century, the Muslims made their first appearance on the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent. They came from Arabia and went into the Indus region as traders. About 712 A. D. when pirates in the Arabian Sea had begun to interfere with their trade, a young muslim general, Mohammad Bin Qasim by name, set out to restore order. This he did successfully and he and his followers settled in a little fishing village near the mouth of the Indus, probably the present site of Bhambore about 40 miles from Karachi.

Mohammad Bin Qasim

The Sultans

The years that followed saw further infiltration and consolidation of Muslim-power in the north west of the sub-continent, in the area which now constitutes West Pakistan. Mahmud of Ghazni made seventeen invasions on the Sub-Continent and founded a dynasty which made Lahore the first citadel of Muslim culture and letters on the soil of the Sub-Continent. By the eleventh century Mohammad Ghori another Muslim king, extended the zone of Muslim conquest to Bengal. He was succeeded by the slave kings and other muslim dynasties which accomplished the conquest and subjugation of almost the entire Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent.

The Glorious Moghals

Descending from the famous conqueror Tamerlane, were the Great Moghal Emperors, whose line was founded in 1526 with the conquest of Northern India by Babur, who imported from central Asia the style of the monumental dome, garden architecture, flair

The Revolution

The Revolution was a logical sequel to the events which made no sense in any long-term perspective, and it was clear that the country was drifting away more and more from its appointed course. The drift had developed its own momentum, and it was necessary not only to halt it but also to make a sharp turn.

Twice in recent history it had been the destiny of the muslims of the sub-continent to be saved and given a new lead by individuals. In the last quarter of the 19th century Sir Syed Ahmad Khan 'arrested as with a wall the degeneration of a whole people'. In the middle thirties the Quaid-i-Azam took over the leadership of the muslims when they were likely to be swamped by a communal majority, and led them almost single handed to the triumphant achievement of Pakistan. President Ayub's achievements are contemporary events, and time must pass before his contribution can be fully judged. However, to the extent that he completely arrested a trend and placed the country on a new track, his Revolution is comparable with the achievement of the other two leaders. It was similarly inspired by a sense of the common good. It came at a time of national crisis, and it restored the country to its ideals.

The Revolution was peaceful, orderly and constitutionally oriented. Martial law, which lasted for 44 months and was then voluntarily lifted, was simply an instrument to make an unhindered and thorough break from the past.

The Revolution began with the change of leadership. The main task then was to change, and at a quick pace, the practices, the attitudes, and the institutions. It had to be a wide-ranging operation.

The way of the Revolution was to be peaceful and persuasive. Hard and violent methods had to be eschewed : because, firstly, such methods established bad precedents, and, secondly, social change was not natural and lasting if it was forced by stringent measures.

Thus, President Ayub's Revolution, although intended to be wide-ranging and quick-moving, promised no quick results. It was aiming to change institutions and attitudes, and do it by persuasion and education.

Reforms

The reforms the country needed had to be planned in three phases. There was, first, the need for immediate short term measures to bring quick relief from such ills as high prices, hoarding and smuggling, corruption and insufficient housing. There were also needed long term institutional reforms to bring about not temporary but lasting changes, such as land tenure and ownership, education, health, industry and abministration. Finally, a political structure had to be built from the

very base to ensure genuine democratic government—in other words a system of government which was representative, effective in directing social and economic changes and capable of taking root in the country.

First of all, it was necessary to make sure that the administration was freed of unprincipled officials, and elective bodies were made impregnable. A number of screening committees were set up in government offices to scrutinize the conduct of employees. As a result 84 top officers of the All-Pakistan Services were either compulsorily retired or demoted; 46 Class I, about 200 Class II and 1,300 Class III employees were similarly affected.

On independence, nearly ten million muslims had migrated from India in most trying circumstances, having left behind valuable properties. They settled down wherever they could, mostly in huts and shanties and lived from year to year in sub-human conditions. They seemed to become a permanent class known as "refugees".

There were two sides to the settlement problem. One was to house the thousands of shelterless refugees and the other to give compensation to those who had left behind property in India.

A tract of land at Korangi in Karachi was now turned into a township of 15,000 quarters within five months, complete with schools, dispensaries, shops, transports, and post offices. Several housing projects in other parts of the country were taken up.

To check prices, controls were imposed, and the unwarranted demand for imported goods checked. Austerity was adopted as a policy and the easy course of fulfilling wants by printing currency notes was avoided. By checking the tide of money it became possible later to lift price controls and controls on imports were relaxed in order not to hinder economic growth. Curtailment in government expenditure resulted in a definite improvement in the economy. The improvement in the balance of payment positions, foreign exchange earnings and gold, dollar and sterling reserves was quick and sharp. Numerous other measures (dealt with in their respective chapters) helped to improve the economic position.

Ebdo

To keep corrupt politicians out of the offices of responsibility two Orders, Public Offices Disqualification Order and Elective Bodies Disqualification Order, were promulgated. Under the latter (which was mainly an extension of the first) tribunals were set up in the provinces, each headed by a judge. They investigated cases of individuals having a record of corruption, and served them with notices requiring them either to voluntarily retire from public life for a period of six years or to vindicate themselves before the tribunal. Most of them chose to retire voluntarily. Their period of retirement ended in December, 1966.

Long-term Measures

For long-term measures of reform, the new regime's method was to set up commissions of experts, give them terms of reference and ask them to draw up recommendations in given time after a thorough study of all

the practical aspects of the questions and sounding of public opinion. Almost every major aspect of public life and administration came under such careful examination. The reports, always thorough and painstaking, were studied by the Government and assigned to relevant agencies for implementation. Some 30 such Commissions were set up in the first four years, and as a result widely ranging reforms were introduced in land holding and land tenure, administration, education, taxation, legal system, marriage and family laws, labour affairs, fiscal policy and other spheres.

Constitutional Development

That the Revolution was aimed at achieving rather than denying democratic government was early demonstrated. The Laws (Continuance in Force) Order, 1958, was issued which directed that pending the promulgation of a new Constitution "Pakistan shall be governed as nearly as may be in accordance with the late Constitution". The Supreme Court and lower courts were reconstituted, and only special Martial Law Orders were exempted from their jurisdiction. The Special Military Courts formed to try infringement of regulations were wound up. The intention of ultimately restoring democracy was declared by President Ayub in his very first address to the nation.

In October, 1959, the President issued the Basic Democracies Order. Under this, new local government institutions comprising representatives of the people elected by universal adult sufferage were established. At higher levels came closer co-operation between popular representatives and public servants in nation-building departments.

The following year, the President sought from these directly elected representatives a vote of confidence and a mandate to draw up a new Constitution. The mandate obtained, he appointed a Constitution Commission headed by a judge of the Supreme Court.

The new Constitution was promulgated in March, 1962. Elections to the central and provincial legislatures were held under it and Martial Law was declared lifted on May 8, 1962, the day the National Assembly met.

The next general elections were held in 1964-65. First, the 80,000 members of the Basic Democracies were elected on the basis of adult franchise; this was followed by the election of the President by the electoral college made up of these Basic Democrats; and finally came the election to the national and provincial legislatures by the same electoral college.

Services and General Administration

The Department is concerned with the coordination and general administration of the various administrative departmental activities and determination of the principles of control of government servants, including recruitments, condition of service and discipline.

The Department has also been assigned the control of the services like C.S.P., P.S.P., P.C.S. and G.A.R.

The Department also functions as the Administrative Department for the attached offices of the Governor's Secretariat, High Court, Public Service Commission and Anti-Corruption Department.

Under the Chief Secretary is the Additional Chief Secretary and the Head of the Services and General Administration Department with six Deputy Secretaries, each being incharge of the Central, Provincial, General, Regulations, Establishment and O and M Wings.

Training

Six months training in 1967 was imparted to a group of 19 directly recruited Section Officers (Probationers). The training in Organisation and Methods (O&M) Unit was started from 1-6-67 and lasted for eight weeks. In this training lectures, discussions and material on the following subjects was made available to the trainees :

(*a*) Structure and functions of Government.

(*b*) Secretariat procedures and practice including Rules of Business, Finance and Civil Service Rules including delegation of powers.

(*c*) Scientific management and O & M.

(*d*) Ethical values of Islam, particularly those relating to the conduct of public servants. Trainees were also taken on short visits to Packages Limited, Roneo Limited, historical records and Assembly Secretariat.

Training to Ministerial Staff

Ten-day in-service training in Secretariat Instructions, Rules of Business and other allied matters were given to two groups of 16 clerks. A group of 16 directly recruited assistants will be imparted 27 days training in CSR, Financial Rules, Rules of Business, West Pakistan Government Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, Secretariat Instructions, noting and drafting, the composition of Secretariat departments including duties of assistants etc.

Publication

The Training Wing issued a brochure entitled "Guide lines for the Training of Class IV Staff (Daftries and Peons)." This guide is planned to help the departments/offices to arrange training of Class IV Government

servants in all offices of the Provincial Government. The main subjects discussed in the brochure are :—

(*a*) The functions of daftries and peons (as attendant messenger/orderly).

(*b*) Punctuality and attendance.

(*c*) Leave.

(*d*) Good behaviour and decorum.

The O & M Unit (Training Wing) is also planning to bring out the following manuals :

(*i*) Revised Manual of Secretariat Instructions.

(*ii*) Manual containing typical letters and forms.

(*iii*) District Office Manual.

(*iv*) Revised edition of West Pakistan Government Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1960.

A special drive to continue clearance of arrears of classification, weeding and indexing of records in the Secretariat departments was started. Six Record Weeding (W) Teams/comprising 6 assistants, 6 clerks and 6 farashes were created and deputed to work in 16 departments to clear the arrears for the year upto 1964.

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West Pakistan Public Service Commission

It is of importance for the health of the society that justice should not only be done but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done. Public Service Commission have been brought into existence in order to give practical and concrete form to this principle of supreme importance. It acquires added importance in a developing state where the responsibility of developing society mainly and basically lies on the Government. Public Service Commission not only ensures that best available persons are selected for various responsible positions in the government departments but also create confidence in the public about the merits of the selections. The framers of the Constitution were of the view that this principle should not only be confined to the relations with public, but should also be extended to the cases of civil servants, and the Commission have been made custodian of the rights of the civil servants in order to ensure that the questions of seniority, service conditions, promotions, and disciplinary action against government servants are examined by a body which can approach these questions with an open mind.

It is a well known fact that the concept of law and order administration has gradually given way to the concept of development and administration. This has brought about a tremendous expansion in the machinery of administration and consequently, a relative increase in the work-load of the Commission. The work-load of the Commission has multiplied manifold not only in quantity but also in variety. The Commission is required to handle the recruitment, promotion and other service matters of a number of departments dealing with diverse activities of the Government.

In a developing country, like Pakistan, the entire responsibility for development devolves on Government and consequently it is of paramount importance that the best available persons are selected for various jobs in the Government because the efficient running of the administration depends on the quality of the manpower employed in the Government. The Commission have done their best to select the best available persons for various posts and have also tried to ensure, as far as is possible, that the government servants are given a just and fair deal in order to avoid any frustration amongst them. A sense of insecurity and frustration in the minds of government servants can have extremely adverse effect on the efficiency of the administration and the Commission have done their best to keep the government servants contended and satisfied.

The main work assigned to the Commission (*i*) in terms of Article 180 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, subject to

the West Pakistan Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) Regulations, 1957 and (*ii*) orders issued by the Governor of West Pakistan under Article 186 of the Constitution is :

1. To tender advice on Service/Recruitment Rules ;
2. To hold competitive examinations for recruitment to civil services/posts ;
3. To hold departmental examinations for certain services pertaining to the former Sind area ;
4. To hold *viva voce* (interviews) of candidates for appointment to various services/posts ;
5. To tender advice in disciplinary matters (including proposals for reduction in ordinary pensions and withholding of additional pensions) ;
6. To determine suitability of officers for promotion or transfer from one service/post to another service/post etc ;
7. To tender advice on any other cases affecting conditions of service of government servants which may be specifically referred ; and
8. To tender advice on proposals for the retirement of all gazetted civil servants, under Article 178 (4) of the Constitution.

In order to relieve the Commission of some of their ever-increasing load of work, an amendment was made to the Limitation of Functions Regulations during 1967, excluding gazetted posts which are below Class II or equivalent pay scales from the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

Services and Recruitment Rules

The Commission have been constantly and actively engaged for many years, in drafting and framing the service rules in order to ensure a just deal to the government servants and protect their legitimate rights. The Commission is gratified to note that several hundred sets of service rules have been notified, thereby, laying down the fundamentals to be followed for recruitment, promotions etc., in respect of those services or posts. This would go a long way in facilitating the work connected with service conditions of government servants.

Competitive Examinations

The Commission have been holding competitive examinations for various services (where such examinations are prescribed in Service Rules and also in a few other cases) in order to draw best available talent for public services and these examinations have been on the increase due to their enlarged territorial Jurisdiction and increase in literacy. The number of candidates competing in such examinations has multiplied manifold.

Recruitment Through Selections

The Commission are continuously holding interviews for recruitment to various posts advertised by them and interviewed about 1590 candidates in the year 1967. The full Commission sit for interviews for recruitment to Class I and corresponding posts and in order to accelerate the work they sit in panels for recruitment to Class II and corresponding posts.

Disciplinary Cases

The Commission was consulted by Government in as many as 21 disciplinary cases including stoppage of increments, reduction in ordinary pension or withholding of special additional pensions of the government servants in the year 1967.

Cases of Promotions/ Transfers

Number of such cases has also substantially increased. The Commission considered 2170 officers under this head during the year 1967. The Commission have to check these cases with reference to the integrated seniority list and in the light of government policies which have been laid down to protect the interests of persons of various regions.

Miscellaneous References

The Commission had to deal with a variety and increased number of such references, both in individual cases and in cases of general nature. Service problems have increased and become more complex because of the increased and multiplication of governmental functions.

The following table gives the nature and volume of work done by the Commission during the year 1967 :—

1.	Number of examinations held	12
2.	Number of candidates examined	1171
3.	Number of applications received in response to advertisements	12631
4.	Stop-gap appointments considered pending advertisement	907
5.	Number of officers considered for promotion/ transfer/confirmation etc	2170
6.	Number of persons considered for recruitment without advertisement	184
7.	Number of disciplinary cases	21
8.	Recruitment/Service Rules cases (including amendment)	339
9.	Cases of miscellaneous nature including cases of determination of seniority.	252
10.	Cases of retirement on completion of 25 years service	42
11.	Number of candidates interviewed ...	1590

The Commission is adviser to the Government and their advice is not binding on the Government but the conventions are that their advice is generally accepted. The Government have been quite anxious to reduce the cases of disagreement with the Commission. The Commission is glad to report that it has noticed that the Government have been quite anxious to check the irregularities on the part of the administrative departments and have been impressing upon them, through letters and circulars, the need for compliance with the notified rules and service conditions. The Government have also constituted a special cabinet sub-committee to look into the irregularites reported by the Commission and to follow them up with the various administrative departments. It would go a long way towards ensuring a fair deal to the government servants and thus avoiding a sense of frustration and insecurity in them.

Finance

The gross provision for 1968-69 development programme is of the order of Rs. 238.57 crore. The net development programme after taking into account the anticipated shortfall is estimated at Rs. 212.57 crore. The programme is to be financed as under :—

		Rs.	
Provincial Contribution	...	60.97	crore
Central Assistance	...	1,09.01	,,
Foreign Assistance	...	42.59	,,
	Total (Net)	212.57	,,

Sector-wise Allocations

During the year, the development programme was Rs. 217.88 crore (gross) and Rs. 197.88 crore (net). The Revised Estimates for 1967-68 are anticipated at Rs. 177.59 crore. The table below indicates the sectoral allocations that constitute the development programme for 1968-69 :—

		(Figures in lacs of Rupees)
Water and Power	...	80,30.76
Agriculture	...	34,86.20
Physical Planning and Housing	...	13,32.94
Industries, Fuels and Minerals	...	17,73.56
Education and Training	...	14,89.97
Health	...	9,95.55
Transport and Communications (including Railways)	...	48,33.03
Social Welfare and Manpower	...	1,41.64
Frontier Regions	...	2,23.02
Rural Works Programme	...	15,00.00
Block Provision for Quetta and Kalat Divisions.	...	50.00
	Gross Total :	2,38,56.67
	Less Shortfall(—)	26,00.00
	Net Total :	2,12,56.67

Region-wise Allocations

The comparison of regional allocations in the development programme for 1967-68 and the development programme for 1968-69 is as follows :—

Region	Budget 1967-68		Budget 1968-69
	(in crores of rupees)		
Former N.W.F.P.	14.41		16.78
Former Punjab	59.52		62.18
Former Bahawalpur	3.32		4.54
Former Sind	28.23		35.25
Former Baluchistan	7.24		8.68
Karachi Area	10.78		10.81
Frontier Regions	3.19		4.12
Provincial Schemes"	91.19		96.21
Less Shortfall (—)	21.00	(—)	26.00
Total	1,96.88		2,12.57

Provincial Schemes

Schemes which cannot be easily identified with any particular area are known as Provincial Schemes. These schemes are not strictly related to development of any particular region, therefore, their allocation has been shown for the Province as a whole. If, however, the allocation for Provincial Schemes is also broken up and included in the regional allocations, the total allocation for each region will be substantially higher than that shown in the above table. The allocation for Provincial Schemes has increased from Rs. 69.73 crore in 1965-66 to Rs. 96.21 crore in 1968-69. It means an increase of 37.9 per cent in the period of three years.

Works Programme

Rural Works Programme was introduced in West Pakistan in 1963 with the aim of narrowing economic gap between the urban and rural areas of the country by providing intensive schemes in the rural areas.

In order to give the maximum benefit to the rural population of the Province, an amount of Rs. 15 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 as compared to Rs. 10 crore in 1967-68.

* * *

Planning and Development

The Planning and Development Department is responsible for coordinating the plans and ensuring their proper implementation. To achieve this end, the nation-building departments submit their schemes to the Board where they are examined, processed and approved in the light of policies and priorities laid down by the Five Year Plans. The Board acts as a liaison agency between the provincial departments and central ministries or other agencies on issues concerning development and provides statistics to the provincial administrative departments for their guidance in policy-making. It consists of Planning and Economic Wing, Development Wing, Transport Cell and Bureau of Statistics.

Planning and Economic Wing

This Wing serves as an advisory body for drawing up development programmes and projects. The schemes and projects prepared by the sponsoring departments are submitted on the Planning Commission's prescribed form (PC-I) to the Board. These projects are then apprised by this Wing as regards their feasibility in relation to financial and physical resources. The appraisal report is submitted to the Provincial Development Working Party which, headed by the Chairman, takes final decision on the schemes.

All schemes costing less than Rs. 10 lac are approved by the Developmental Sub-Committee which is headed by the Secretary of the sponsoring department and includes representatives of the Planning and Development Board and the Finance Department.

Schemes costing from Rs. 10 to 50 lac are approved by the Provincial Department Working Party while schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lac are recommended for approval to the National Economic Council through the Central Development Working Party.

During the year 1967-68 the Planning and Economic Wing submitted a total number of 237 schemes for the consideration of the Provincial Development Working Party. Out of these, 166 were approved, 35 rejected and 36 deferred for want of further information.

Annual Development Programme

The formulation of the Annual Development Programme is one of the major functions of Planning and Development Board. The Board ensures that the programme is in line with the objectives and strategy indicated in the Five Year Plan. However, the Board is fully competent to revise inter-sectoral priorities in the larger interest of achieving major Five Year Plan targets.

The main strategy in framing the Annual Development Programme 1968-69 has been that of consolidation rather than expansion. Amongst the on-going schemes, all schemes which are nearing completion have been fully provided for so that they can be completed within the Plan period. As regards new schemes, those with low capital co-efficients and

small gestation periods have been given preference. Consequently, very few new schemes could be included in 1968-69.

The Annual Development Programme for the year 1968-69 will entail a total expenditure of Rs. 212.57 crore net as against the revised estimates of Rs. 178.55 crore in the last financial year.

Agriculture

For 1968-69, the Agricultural sector has been allocated Rs. 5.6 crore more than the preceding year. Subsidy on fertilizer has been continued and a sum of Rs. 12,75 crore has been provided for this purpose for 1968-69. Measures have been adopted to strengthen and streamline the fertilizer distribution in the Province. For this reason, the private sector has already been inducted into fertilizer distribution.

Water and power

The Water and Power programmes have also been given high priority during 1968-69. Under the SCARP programmes, 1600 tube-wells will be installed and 1461 tube-wells will be electrified. In addition, about 887 tube-wells are proposed to be installed by the Agricultural Development Corporation and Irrigation Department. Apart from the on-going SCARP Projects, a new project SCARP VI will be taken up in the areas of Bahawalpur and Rahimyar Khan.

On the Power side, it is proposed to increase the total installed capacity by another 183 M, W. The transmission and distribution mileage is expected to go up to 41,000 circuit miles. During 1967-68 WAPDA electrified about 200 villages. During 1968-69, it is proposed to electrify another 260 villages.

Industry

The major part of the allocation under the Industries Sector is to be spent on the agriculture oriented industries, namely, agriculture-mechanical complex, electric complex, fertilizers factories, etc.

Transport and Communications Roads

The high priority assigned to the Transport and Communications sector continues. In the roads sub-sector the on-going aided projects like Lahore-Multan and Karachi-Hyderabed highways have been fully protected. Provision has also been made for the new aided projects of Lahore-Sheikhpura-Sargodha and Sheikhupura-Lyallpur. The R.C.D. road has been allocated Rs. 1.45 crore. Special priority has been given to reconditioning, strengthening and improving of existing roads. A sum of about Rs. 2 crore has been provided for development of roads in the sugarcane growing areas.

Railway

In the railway sub-sector, the highest priority continues to be attached to rolling stock. The electrification of the Lahore-Khanewal section has been provided for sufficiently so that it can be completed during 1968-69. A sum of Rs. 2 crore has been earmarked for the important new rail link of Kashmore-Dera Ghazi Khan.

Physical Planning and Housing

In the Physical Planning and Housing sector, a very high priority has been given to water supply schemes in major urban centres, like Lahore, Karachi, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Nawabshah, Multan, Hyderabad and Quetta. Among housing schemes, work will continue on Lahore Township and Greater Karachi Re-settlemement schemes.

A sum of Rs. 75 lakh has also been provided for Kacha Multan Road Low-Income Housing Scheme in Lahore.

Education

The total allocation for Education is Rs. 15.36 crore which shows an acceleration of about 12.7 per cent over the 1967-68 allocation. Compared to revised estimates of 1967-68, the next year's allocation is 63.4 per cent higher. Special emphasis is being placed on technical education and primary education. Rs. 33 lac have also been allocated for the implementation of the Report of the Students Commission. More comprehensive schools and science colleges are being opened and provision is made for expansion and improvement of N.E.D. College, Karachi and the Lahore Engineering University. A beginning is also to be made for the establishment of a new engineering college at Bahawalpur.

Health

The Health programme of about Rs. 10 crore provides adequately for the Malaria Eradication and Family Planning Prcgrammes and also makes suitable provisions for the new Khyber Medical College at Peshawar, other major hospitals in the Province and the rural health centres.

Projects Wing

The main functions of the Wing are as under :—

(*a*) Watching the progress of the projects under execution.

(*b*) Evaluation of the pace of executing important projects.

(*c*) Evaluation of completed projects to assess the economic benefits actually achieved vis-a-vis those envisaged at the time of their formulation.

(*d*) Evaluation of sectoral and sub-sectoral performance in any given year.

Every three months, the executing agencies or the departments concerned send reports on the progress of their projects. The most pertinent information sought in this report is with regard to the financial and physical progress of the projects. When these reports are received by the Projects Wing they are scrutinized and if the physical and financial progress is not according to schedule, the matter is taken up with the department concerned. The Projects Wing also coordinates the activities and helps the departments in overcoming bottlenecks or obstacles faced by them in the implementation of their development projects.

Besides the evaluation of projects during the implementation stage, the Wing undertakes their evaluation to assess the economic benefits accruing and compare them with the benefits envisaged at the time the scheme was planned and formulated. The Projects Wing also evaluates sectoral and sub-sectoral performance in relation to the plan targets and the Annual Development Programme.

This Wing also negotiates foreign assistance for projects in the public sector and to watch the progress of utilization of the assistance and remove any bottlenecks that may occur. For this purpose there is a special Foreign Aid Section in the Planning and Development Board.

The Foreign Aid Section also deals with all technical assistance programmes under which expert services, training facilities abroad and equipment are offered to Pakistan by a foreign country or a donor agency. This Section also deals with requests made by other countries or International agencies for the services of Pakistani experts abroad.

Foreign Assistance

During the year ending 30th June, 1968, the Foreign Aid Section of the Planning and Development Board dealt with the following important cases of foreign assistance (both project and commodity) :—

Finalization of USAID Assistance for the second and third Mangla Dam Transmission Lines, salinity control and reclamation project, 65 diesel electric locomotives for the P. W. R. and import of fertilizers and pesticides, agreement with consultants for the implementation of the Quetta Water Supply Scheme, fifth IBRD Loan for the P.W.R.

Assistance from France for Machine Tool Factory and the Pak American Fertilizer Factory.

Assistance from Italy for the transformers for the Mangla Fourth Unit as well as consultants for the Guddu Barrage.

Assistance from USSR for the Karachi Shipyard, mechanical equipment for small dams, and assistance from Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Poland for Guddu Thermal Power Station, Machine Tool Factories and Dir Forest and Industries complex, respectively.

The Planning and Development Board has also approved and finalized assistance under the World Food Programme and a Freedom from Hunger Campaign for the following schemes :—

1. Olives Plantation in pilot areas of West Pakistan.
2. Livestock Development at Landhi Cattle Colony.
3. Broiler Development in West Pakistan.
4. Karachi Milk Supply Scheme.
5. Watershed Management in Kaghan Valley.

Visits of Foreign Missions

The Foreign Aid Section is responsible for arranging the visits of foreign economic missions or delegations to West Pakistan. This year the World Bank Mission visited Lahore in January and the Foreign Aid Section consolidated the requirements of the Provincial Departments and Agencies and prepared a portfolio of 74 aid-worthy projects for the year 1968-69. 31 of these projects were included in the Memorandum for the Pakistan Consortium prepared by the Planning Commission.

Self-sufficiency in Food

In order to make West Pakistan self-sufficient in food by 1970, the Planning Wing of the Board prepared the "Programme for Attainment of Self-Sufficiency in Food during the Third Five Year Plan (1965-70)". This programme was approved by the Governors' Conference in February, 1967. It is based on production targets and input requirements worked out in the food self-sufficiency programme and specifies the responsibilities of the Departments/Agencies concerned

with the execution of the programme, time schedule of various activities, an organizational framework and a system of progress reporting. The execution of the Implementation Plan during its first year has been very encouraging and has brought the Province nearer to the goal of self-sufficiency in food.

Seminars

The Board has been assigned the task of holding seminars to project the economic development during the last decade at five regional headquarters, *i.* e. Multan, Hyderabad, Quetta, Peshawar and Sargodha. In March, 1968, the first seminar was held at Multan.

Transport Cell

The Cell was established in July, 1967, for preparing a long-range Transport Development Plan. During 1967-68 a number of studies were initiated according to the Plan. So far the following studies have been completed by the Cell :—

(*a*) The Pakistan Western Railway during the Third Five Year Plan, revised Assessment.

(*b*) Comparison of Short Haul Passengers Operation—Rail and Highway;

(*c*) Vehicle Operating Costs.

(*d*) The Design and Implementation of the Sample Survey of Common Carriers Trucking Operations.

(*e*) The cost of providing highways and the revenues collected from the road users;

(*f*) Re-Assessment of the D. I. Khan Bridge Feasibility Study.

Bureau of Statistics

The Bureau of Statistics is entrusted with the functions of co-ordination of provincial statistics. technical guidance and assistance to the Statistics Cells of departments. It provides mechanical tabulation service to the departments for tabulating the data collected by them through censuses and surveys. It also advises the Government on formulation of provincial statistical policies to set as a liaison between the Provincial and Central Governments on statistical matters.

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Irrigation

Introduction

The economy of West Pakistan is basically dependent on agriculture and Industry which mainly depend on the planned development and utilization of available water resources.

The area of the province is mostly situated in arid and semi-arid zones. Out of its gross area of about 200 million acres more than 60 per cent receive less than 10 inches annual rainfall.

The flow in the rivers is derived from snow melt and rainfall in their hilly catchment areas. The main annual flow of the Indus River System at the entry into the plains is about 168 million acre feet of which about 33 million acre feet is contributed from the three eastern tributaries Ravi, Bias and Sutlej, the flow of which shall be utilized by India under the Indus Water Treaty, 1960. The remaining 135 million acre feet from the Indus, Jhelum and the Chenab have been allocated to West Pakistan. About 70 per cent of this mean annual flow is concentrated in the 3 months period, June to August.

Objectives

The programmes for the current year have the following main objectives:—

1. Self-sufficiency in food.
2. Maintenance and wherever possible enhancement of operational efficiency of water distribution system through various canals by proper upkeep of the headworks and the canal systems.
3. Protection of irrigated areas against waterlogging and salinity by construction of surface drains for lowering water table and quick disposal of storm water.
4. Protection of irrigated areas and *abadis* from flooding by construction of bunds and river training works.
5. Hydrological investigations for assessment of surface—flows in rivers for regulating and distributing water among different canal systems according to their allocations and requirements.
6. Research work through statistical analysis, experiments and model studies into problems of hydraulics, hydraulic structures, soil mechanics, physics and ground water etc., etc., for achievement of increased efficiency and economy in these fields.
7. Research work into problems of soil and water for reclamation of saline and alkaline lands and demonstration of the results thereof, for the benefit of farmers.

8. Survey and investigation in less developed areas such as Quetta-Kalat Region, for preparation of technically sound projects for extension of irrigation.

Food Self-sufficiency Plan

A comprehensive programme for attainment of self-sufficiency in food by the close of Third Five-Year Plan was drawn up. The Irrigation Department plans to contribute substantially towards attainment of this end by generating additional 2.2 MAF of water by pumping from the ground-water reservoir in the sweet-water zones.

The decade 1958 to 1968 may rightly be called a decade of tube-wells. By now, a total of 3676 tube-wells have been installed by WAPDA in the Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects No. I, II, III and IV and SCARP Khairpur.

By the end of 1968, the Department would have installed a total of about 700 tubewells for small irrigation projects spread all over West Pakistan. It is planned to instal about 3000 tubewells for irrigation by 1970. These tube-well schemes are mostly meant to provide reliable means of irrigation to hitherto undeveloped riverain areas and to supplement canal water in non-perennial irrigation channels and convert them into perennial ones.

Operational Activities

The total culturable area in the Province is of the order of 76 million acres out of which about 33.5 million acres are covered by irrigation projects. At present, the Department operates 16 barrages, 3 dams across various rivers and about 37,969 miles canals of different sizes. In addition, there are about 4858 miles of drainage channels, more and more of which are being added. Canals are operated to convey the supplies from the rivers to the farms and to distribute the supplies to the cultivators in the most efficient manner keeping pace with the increasing demands. The aggregate carrying capacity of the irrigation channels, at their off-takes, is 2,50,000 cft. per second.

The average annual river supplies diverted through all the canals were of the order of 65.572 MAF at the time of Partition. It averaged to 70.674 million acre feet over the decade 1947-48 to 1956-57. There has been a phenomenal increase during the decade 1957-58 to 1966-67 with an average annual diversion to all canals of 841.63 MAF i.e. an increase of 19.1 per cent. The quantity of water utilised during 1966-67 touched an all time high figure of 95.700 MAF.

The area irrigated annually at the time of Partition was 19.243 million acres. It increased from an average of 20.80 million acres over the decade 1947-48 to 1956-57 to an average of 25.828 million acres over the decade 1957-58 to 1966-67. In the year 1966-67, irrigated area touched an all times high figure of 28.615 million acres. This increase in the irrigated area went a long way towards the Food Self-Sufficiency Programme.

Irrigated areas covered by irrigation projects yielded a revenue of Rs.13.63 crore in the year 1957-58 which rose to Rs. 26.90 crores in the year 1965-66, an increase of 97 per cent. The estimated revenues

from the water rates have gone up to Rs.30.03 crore in the year 1966-67, an increase of 120 per cent. The estimated working expenses amounted to Rs. 15.01 crore and the net revenue was Rs. 15.02 crore.

Development Programme

In the year 1967-68, Rs.900.00 lac were allocated to this Department of which Rs. 620.07 lac were meant for on-going schemes while Rs. 279.83 lac for new schemes. The development budget of the Departmant for the year 1968-69 stands at Rs. 1,020.26 lac which is clearly indicative of the increasing development activity. During this year a sum of Rs. 587.02 lac shall be spent on on-going schemes and a sum of Rs. 433.24 lac on new schemes. Allocations to various sub-sectors are indicated below :—

(*a*) Multi-purpose Development. Rs. 337.29 lac.

A sum of Rs. 128.69 lac is allocated to on-going schemes of which some important ones are listed below:—

(*i*) Warsak High Level Canal Allocation	Rs. 13.33 lac.
(*ii*) Kurram Garhi Multi-purpose Scheme	Rs. 2.00 lac.
(*iii*) Thal Project	Rs. 9.48 lac.
(*iv*) Taunsa Barrage Project	Rs. 64.67 lac.
(*v*) Bakhat Extension Scheme Thal Project	Rs. 20.00 lac.

A sum of Rs 200 lac has been provided under new expenditure to meet a part of the share of cost of raised Chashma Barrage being constructed as a part of the Indus Basin Project. Storage of 0.5 MAF obtained as a result of the raised barrage shall result in the increased benefits of irrigation.

(*b*) Survey and Investigation. Rs. 36.02 lac

The main allocations under this sub-head are :—

(*i*) Re-organization of Irrigation Research Institute at Lahore.	Rs. 7.00 lac
(*ii*) Channel Regime Observation Programme.	Rs. 1.50 lac.
(*iii*) Survey & Investigations in Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions.	Rs. 2 00 lac.
(*iv*) Survey and Investigation in Quetta-Kalat Region.	Rs. 11.00 lac.
(*v*) River Survey and Discharge Observation Programme.	Rs. 3 00 lac.

It will be noticed that for reasons of its vastness and backwardness, Quetta-Kalat Region has received the largest allocation for Survey and Investigation.

(c) Tubewell and Small Irrigation Schemes : Rs. 266.46 lac.

The foremost objective of Irrigation Department's programme for 1968-69 is self-sufficiency in food. To achieve food self-sufficiency objective a sum of Rs. 266.46 lac has been allocated for installation of tubewells and construction of small lift and flow irrigation schemes. Under the Tubewell Programme 768 tubewells are to be sunk during the current financial year. Work will continue on 38 on-going schemes while 18 new schemes have also been taken up.

(*d*) Drainage, Reclamation and Tubewells. Rs. 97.75 lac.

Total length of drains in 1967-68 has risen to 4858 miles. The additional length of 1986 miles added during the decade shall provide protection to the useful culturable land. The allocation for this is Rs. 97.75 lac.

Quetta Irrigation Zone

Irrigation Department was set-up at Quetta in 1955. From 1955 to 1958 investigation work was undertaken and some small irrigation schemes were completed at a cost of Rs. 16.66 lac in Quetta, Kalat and Karachi civil Divisions.

By June 1958, some 560 big and small schemes have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 6.94 crore which on full development shall benefit about 2,53,000 acres of fertile land. These schemes include works for perennial and flood irrigation, storage dams, karezes and exploration of ground water. 291 test bores have been completed in the period 1958-68 for the purpose of exploring ground water reservoirs.

Irrigation Research Institute

The Institute has a world-wide reputation for some very useful research work in the fields of hydraulics, ground-water, tubewells, and soil mechanics etc. The activities of the major divisions of the Institute during the year 1968 are given below:—

(i) Hydraulic Division

It controls 4 Research Laboratories at Lahore, Nandipur, Hyderabad and Karachi. The bulk of work on hydraulic side was carried out for WAPDA in connection with the Indus Basin Project works such as dams, barrages, links etc. as well as other development projects. Some important experiments and model studies on Tarbela Dam and barrages carried out by the Irrigation Research Institute resulted in saving substantial amounts including foreign exchange.

Other agencies for which the Institute carried out a lot of research for the guidance of their designers and consultants are Capital Development Authority, Agricultural Development Corporation, Communications and Works Department and Pakistan Western Railway. This Division also remained busy in flood control investigations and other basic research. An Instrumentation Section had been set up to handle, maintain and even repair highly technical recording and gauging instruments; thus saving valuable foreign exchange.

(ii) Soil Mechanics and Physics Division

This Division collected data for research on the existing tubewells in SCARP areas and also private tubewells to improve their efficiency and performance. Research was carried out on water loss studies, evapo-transpiration, crop yields, soil studies, soil sealants for reducing absorption losses etc, Research was also conducted on the causes of cracks in the Sukkur Barrage arches. Soil investigations in connection with foundations of some important structures were taken up during the year. The Institute published 109 technical reports and 16 papers relating to various researches during the year 1968.

Directorate of Land Reclamation

The research work includes study of soil characteristics and land classification, determination of consumptive use of water for crops and scheduling irrigation for maximum efficiency. This work is provid-

ing a useful guideline in formulation and implementation of various reclamation projects.

In 1958, the total area affected by waterlogging and salinity in the irrigated areas of former Punjab was 3.09 million acres and was increasing at the rate of 0.3 per thousand acres per annum. Upto that time survey was being conducted only in former Punjab and was extended to the whole of West Pakistan in 1960-61. According to the latest statistics the total affected area in 1965-66 was 5.697 million acres and is decreasing at the rate of 0.1 per thousand acres per annum.

In the year 1967-68 reclamation operations were taken up in 1,30,399 acres and 2,679.81 cusecs supply was given to the cultivators. In the decade 1958-67, 3,03,783 acres were reclaimed showing an increase of 26%. During the decade 1958-67, 2 new reclamation farms have been opened. One was opened during the decade 1948-58.

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Water and Power Development Authority

The Authority is entrusted with the responsibility to investigate, survey, plan and execute schemes relating to the following matters ;—

(*i*) the irrigation, water supply and drainage and recreational use of water resources ;

(*ii*) the generation, transmission and distribution of power ; and the construction, maintenance and operation of power houses and grids ;

(*iii*) flood control ;

(*iv*) the prevention of waterlogging and reclamation of waterlogged and salted lands ;

(*v*) inland navigation, and

(*vi*) the prevention of any ill-effects on public health resulting from the operations of the Authority.

Progress

The completed link canals and barrages of Trimmu-Sidhnai-Mailsi-Bahawal System, which were transferred to the Irrigation Department on June 30, 1966 operated satisfactorily. The construction of Mangla Dam was completed during the year 1967, almost one year ahead of schedule. The reservoir was successfully filled in two phases upto the maximum conservation level and two turbo-alternator sets started providing 200,000 kw. of power to the National Grid during the year. Construction work on the link canals and barrages of Rasul-Qadirabad-Balloki-Suleimanki System progressed satisfactorily and was generally ahead of schedule. Qadirabad Barrage and Qadirabad-Balloki Link Canal completed 8 months ahead of schedule during the year 1967, were commissioned in July, 1967. The Rasul Barrage and the Rasul-Qadirabad Link Canal completed in December, 1967 three months ahead of schedule were commissioned in March, 1968. Work on Marala Barrage progressed ahead of schedule and was completed and commissioned in May, 1968. Construction of B.S.II Link and T-P Link Canals is progressing satisfactorily. Construction of the Chasma Barrage and the Chasma Jhelum Link was started by the Contractors towards the end of 1967 and a satisfactory pace of progress is being maintained.

The total estimated cost of the Indus Basin Project as revised in December, 1966 is Rs. 10,403.74 million including custom duties and sales taxes amounting to Rs. 106.75 million against which Rs. 4,904.54 million has been spent upto June, 1967 and Rs. 199.88 million during July-September, 1967.

Tarbela Dam

The contract for Tarbela Dam Civil Engineering Works likely to be completed by June, 1975 was awarded to the consortium sponsored by

Impregilo, Italy, and the final award for its construction was handed over to Messrs Tarbela Joint Venture (TJV), the name assumed by the Franco-Italian Consortium for the execution of this project, in April, 1968. The tender documents of Electrical and Mechanical Works of Tarbela Dam are under preparation and will be floated during 1968-69.

Tanda Dam Project

Tanda Dam Project is 115 feet high and 2340 feet long. Tanda Dam built across the Kohat Toi in the Kohat District has been completed at a cost of Rs. 66.83 million and was inaugurated by the President of Pakistan in November, 1967.

The reservoir has a gross reservoir capacity of 78,400 acre feet with a live storage capacity of 64,800 acre feet. It has a cropping intensity of 150 per cent, the water supply will be sufficient to irrigate the culturable commanded area of 32,100 acres or 46,450 cropped acres.

Khanpur Dam

The scheme envisages construction of a 1310 feet long and 137 feet high earthen dam across the river Haro near Khanpur Village in Hazara District with a live storage capacity of 44,000 acre feet and an irrigation potential of 1,13,000 crop acre per year at 150% intensity.

The project was re-examined with a view to widening the scope of the irrigation as greater supply of water was expected to be available from the river Haro. The proposal for raising the dam by 30 feet has been approved in principle and the work is being reoriented accordingly. The estimated cost is Rs. 10.72 crore and the project is expected to be completed by 1967.

Mangi Dam

Preliminary work has been started on the Mangi Dam near Quetta which will augment the water supply position of Quetta and will meet the overall requirements of this city and its suburbs. It would cost Rs. 5 crore. During the period under review detailed engineering studies of the dam as well as the pipe-line were taken in hand and it is due for completion by June, 1968.

Gomal Dam Multipurpose Project

The Project envisages the construction of a 500 feet high dam across the river Gomal at Khajuri Katch in the D.I. Khan District. Another low dam, about 1515 feet long and roughly 77 feet high, will be built across a saddle on the left bank of the river.

The project will help in controlling the floods and will also provide hydro-electric power to the extent of 90 MVA, in the first instance. The power generation at peak will be 135 MVA.

The construction of the Diesel Power Station has been completed by the end of February, 1968 and is undergoing test prior to commissioning.

The cost of the project has been revised from Rs. 220 million to an estimated cost of Rs. 383.6 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 100 million.

Karachi Irrigation Project

The project includes construction of rolled earth-fill dam, 151 feet high and 26,264 feet long, across the river Hub near Karachi. The gross storage will be 9,24,000 acre feet and the live storage 7,57,000 acre

eet. The canal system is designed to irrigate 79,000 crop acres annually with a gross commanded area of 1,31,000 acres.

Preliminary work such as the construction of camps, buildings, their electrification and water supply and approach roads have almost been completed. Work on investigations is in progress, and detailed surveys and marking of the alignments of the Hub and Hawksbay Branch canals is in hand.

Machinery Pool Organization

The Construction Wing of the Machinery Pool Organization continued its operations involving earthwork on the Ghulam Mohammad Barrage Project, Karachi Irrigation Project, the Larkana Shikarpur Drainage Project, the Lower Thal Drainage Project, Chaj Doab Drainage Project, Balloki Suleimanki Link—I Remodelling, Khanpur Dam, Thatta-Sujjawal Bridge and Khanpur Tubewell Drainage Project. MPO has done earthwork totalling 291.2 million cubic feet during the year 1967-68.

The Machenical Wing of the MPO comprising five Zonal Repair Workshops at Lyallpur, Kashmore, Jamshoro, Sukkur and Lahore, carried out repairs to 3462 pieces of equipment during the period under review.

Wapda House

The II-storey WAPDA House which has been completed at a cost of over Rs. 4 crore has been occupied by the Authority and its various offices. Some space has also been rented out to various business organizations and commercial concerns.

Waterlogging and Salinity

Top priority is being given to the development of groundwater resources in sweet water zone areas to remove waterlogging and salinity and to supplement irrigation water. It is now estimated that with an investment of about Rs. 1239 million (including Rs. 400 million for tubewell electrification) during the Third Plan period, about 9000 tubewells will be installed in various SCARP areas, of which 7856 tubewells will be put into operation by June, 1970, covering 5 million acre and augmenting irrigation supplies by 10 million acre feet of water per annum. On the basis of the existing cropping pattern, about 2 million acre feet of the additional supplies will be given to wheat production. The progress of work on various SCARP projects is summarised below :—

Chaj Doab

This project which is estimated to cost Rs. 300 million aims at reclaiming 2.27 million acres between the Chenab and Jhelum rivers in the districts of Jhang, Sargodha and Gujrat through the installation of 2500 tubewells, excavation of 450 miles of new drainage channels and remodelling of 300 miles of the existing drains. Installation of 301 tubewells (163 under the Lalian-Scheme and 138 tubewells under Mona-Scheme) has since been completed and they are under operation. Of the remaining, about 884 tubewells will be installed in the Upper Jhelum Scheme, 213 tubewells in the Khadir Scheme and about 1100 tubewells in the Lower Jhelum Scheme areas. 213 tubewells of the Khadir Scheme

have been completed and are being handed over to Irrigation Department for operation. All the 884 tubewells in the Upper Jhelum Scheme have been completed and the electrification of 500 tubewells has been completed. As many as 139 tubewells have been handed over to the Irrigation Department.

Lower Thal Scheme

The scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 224.45 million, envisages installation of 1637 tubewells and construction of 150 miles of drainage channels over an area of 1.3 million acres under the commands of Rangpur and Muzaffargarh Canal System. Work has been undertaken on these units of this project, comprising 542 tubewells in the Alipur Unit, 523 tubewells in the Kot Adu Unit and 572 tubewells in the Rangpur Unit. All the tubewells have been drilled and equipped with pumps and motor etc. in the Alipur Unit. In the Kot Adu Unit, foreign exchange component which is being financed from a West German Loan, all the 523 tubewells have been drilled and 402 tubewells equipped with pumps and motors and motor controls. In the Rangpur Unit, 306 tubewells have been drilled so far. The construction of the drainage channel is in progress and about 75 miles of channels have been excavated upto June, 1968.

SCARP-IV (Upper Rechna)

The scheme envisages installation of 1942 tubewells for an area of 1.3 million acre out of which 1.2 million acres are culturable in districts of Gujranwala, Sialkot and Sheikhupura.

The scheme has been split into three units, namely, Upper Chenab (1062 tubewells), Mangtanwala (300 tubewells), and Muridke (580 tubewells). Foreign exchange position of the Mangtanwala and Muridke units are being financed from the barter and barter credit protocol signed with Yugoslavia. For the Upper Chenab Unit, loan agreement has been signed with USAID.

On the Mangtanwala Unit all the 311 tubewells have been completed and 23 tubewells have been electrified by June, 1968. Contract for the 580 tubewells of Muridke unit was signed in June, 1967. So far 309 tubewells have been drilled.

Khairpur Reclamation Scheme

The scheme provides for the installation of 568 tubewells (already drilled), 5 pumping stations and 350 miles of drainage channels to reclaim a culturable commanded area of 318,000 acre in the district of Khairpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 151 million. Excavation of the drains has been completed to the extent of 94 per cent. 140 tubewells have so far been handed over to the Board for operation.

SCARP Rohri North

The project comprises installation of 1196 tubewells for an area of 7,90,000 acres in the districts of Khairpur and Nawabshah. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 180 million out of which Rs. 73.4 million will be in foreign exchange.

Power Sector

The Authority has so far undertaken work on 26 power schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 3,704.54 million. The Third Plan allocation for

WAPDA's power projects is Rs. 1,625.75 million excluding allocation for tubewell electrification. This outlay aims at providing an additional generating capacity of 658 MW, excluding 300 MW, to be available from the first three units of the Mangla Power House. Besides, 11,700 circuit miles of transmission and distribution lines would be added to the Power System. 5.75 lakh new connections would be given including 25,000 agricultural private tubewells, and about 1000 villages will be electrified. An aggregate of 2,02,234 new connections were added to the WAPDA's power system including 10,489 private agricultural tubewells and 12,235 industrial connections, during the first two years of the Third Plan period.

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Small Dams Organization

Small Dams Organization was set up in December, 1960, under the direct control of the Governor of West Pakistan, to develop water resources in the hilly areas of the northern zone of West Pakistan by constructing dams of low and medium height on small catchments. The objective was to conserve and develop water resources for boosting up food production and also achieve some measure of soil conservation and flood protection, besides providing drinking water to the villages nearby. In 1962 the Small Dams Organization, was transferred to Agricultural Development Corporation, West Pakistan. From 1967, the work has been extended to the southern zone starting from D.G. Khan hill torrents and will also include the right bank tributaries of the Indus down to Hyderabad.

In the northern areas of West Pakistan, nine dams had been constructed at different places in Rawalpindi, Campbellpur and Hazara districts by the end of 1966. The year-wise expenditure on construction of small dams in the third Plan is :—

1965-66	Rs. 34.80 lac.
1966-67	Rs. 35.80 lac.

Misriot Dam, Sipiala Dam, Tanaza and Bango dams and Gurabh Dam are completed and irrigation has started on these dams.

Investigations

To take up the planning and investigation work systematically in the northern as well as southern zone, two new divisions were opened in February, 1967, one with headquarter at Rawalpindi and the other at D.G. Khan.

Progress on Different Work

Khal Dam

It is an earthen dam with concrete spillway, completed in October, 1965 and irrigation done in 1966-67 was 573 acres, The Bajwala pick-up weir is also in service and 231 acres were irrigated during the same period.

Mang Dam

It is situated near Mang village in Hazara District, about 7 miles south of Haripur. It is essentially an experimental dam to study the effect of formation of natural silt blanket. During 1966-67 the remaining work on the main dam, outlet, and earthen flank was completed. Construction of channel and the filter remains to be done. Cost is Rs. 6.40 lac.

Ratti Kassi Dam

It is located on Noorpur Kas near Ratti Kassi village about 25 milles from Fatehjang in Campbellpur District. On completion, it will irrigate 1,540 acres of land. Ninety per cent of the work on main dam and spillway and outlet were completed during 1966-67. The channel construction is started in the head reach. The scheme is likely to be completed by the end of 1968. The cost would be Rs. 6.65 lac.

Kandar Dam

It is located in Kohat District at a distance of about 27 miles from Kohat. The annual irrigation on this scheme will be 2,000 acres. The work of construction was started in April, 1967 and 30 per cent work on the foundation and the main dam was completed during the year. The cost would be Rs. 17.96 lac.

Dhurnal Dam

It is situated in Campbellpur District on Nikki Nullah 30 miles from Talagang, and will command 1,000 acres, irrigating 650 acres annually. It was started in 1965. During 1965-66 and 1966-67, the spillway, outlet and caretaker hut were completed. Only the irrigation channel remains to be completed on which 50 per cent of the work was carried out during 1967-68.

Dungi Dam

It is located on Hacchiari Nullah, 3 miles north of Gujar Khan in Rawalpindi District. On full development 800 acres will get irrigation water for annual crops of 1,200 acres. Town water supply for Gujar Khan will also be available from the storage. Opening ceremony of the dam was performed by the President of Pakistan on 7th October, 1967 and irrigation has since been started from the reservoir in the head reach of the canal. The cost would be Rs. 14.0 lac.

Chichali Dam

It is situated in Mianwali District, about 15 miles west of Kalabagh Town in the famous Chichali Pass. It will provide irrigation to culturable commanded area of about 12,000 acres. It was finally decided in October, 1966 to construct an arch gravity dam about 140 feet high with a centrally located spillway. Foundation work is completed and concreting is being done above nullah bed. The revised cost of the dam will be 40.0 lac.

Investigation of New Sites

The following new sites were investigated :—

Northern Areas

Name of Sites	District	Remarks
1. Grat ...	Jhelum ...	Scheme finalised.
2. Haji Shah ...	Campbellpur	Under investigation.
3. Dhok Sanday Mar Khan...	Rawalpindi ...	Scheme submitted to Government of West Pakistan.
4. Khasala ...	Rawalpindi ...	Scheme submitted to Government of West Pakistan.
5. Kallar ...	Rawalpindi ...	Scheme submitted to Government of West Pakistan.
6. Moondi ...	Rawalpindi ...	Scheme submitted to Government of West Pakistan.
7. Jandiwala ...	Rawalpindi ...	Scheme submitted to Government of West Pakistan

		Name of Sites	District	Remarks
	8.	Salial ...	Jhelum ...	Scheme submitted to Government of West Pakistan.
	9.	Kaiki ...	Rawalpindi ...	Under investigation.
	10.	Parrian ...	Rawalpindi ...	Under investigation.
	11.	Jabba Khatak ...	Peshawar ...	Under investigation.
	12.	Chak Mullayan ...	Kohat ...	Under investigation.
Southern Areas	1.	Vecha Hill—Torrent Scheme	D. G. Khan...	Scheme submitted to Government of West Pakistan.
	2.	Sori Dam ...	D. G. Khan...	Under investigation.
	3.	Mithawan Hill—Torrent Scheme	D. G. Khan...	Under investigation.
	4.	Sakhi Sarwar Torrent ...	D. G. Khan...	Under investigation.

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Land and Water Development

Menace of Salinity

West Pakistan has an area of 198.4 million acres, out of which land use data available of some 115.9 miilion acres show 61 million acres to be fit for cultivation, 39 million acres to be cropped annually to some degree, 33 million to be under command of irrigation system, of which above 24 million irrigated acres are cropped annually. A survey of the Indus Plain in 1953-54 showed that the following areas were affected by waterlogging and salinity :—

1.	Poorly drained or waterlogged ...	11.3 million acres.
2.	Severely saline ...	4.8 ,, ,,
3.	Areas in which saline patches are common.	11.2 ,, ,,

It is estimated that an area of one lac acres is being lost annually through the spread of waterlogging and salinity.

Salinity Control Measures

It was decided to tackle the issue through an integrated effort to improve all aspects of irrigated agriculture. The soil was to be freed of surplus water ensuring better drainability, adequate quality of water was to be supplied to meet the consumptive use of crops and to wash down the salts, modern scientific farming practices were to be introduced, agricultural in-puts like better seeds and fertilizers were to be made available, pesticide control was to be made handy, the needs of the farmer for short term credits were to be met and satisfactory marketing facilities were to be provided.

The West Pakistan Land and Water Development Board met this challenge by creating a field organization wherein all these demands were met through co-ordinating and integrating the activities of various operations by putting them under the administrative control of a Project Director.

The field operations of the Board are carried out by the Project Directors in their respective jurisdictions. At present there are two projects in operation with the Board :—

(1) Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. I (SCARP-I) comprising 1.2 million acres in the Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Jhang Districts.

(2) Salinity Control and Reclamation Project, Khairpur (SCARP-Khairpur) covering 0.355 million acres of the ex-Khairpur State.

SCARP-I

The irrigated tract of Central Rechna Doab, comprising about 12 lac acres was one of the worst effected areas of our irrigated lands. An area of 4.25 lac acres had wholly or partially gone out of cultivation.

The crop yield in other areas registered a fall due to rise in water-table, accumulation of salt in root-zone and shortage of irrigation supplies.

It was against this background that the ex-Punjab Government framed a number of schemes to control waterlogging and salinity in this area. Soil Reclamation Board constituted under the Soil Reclamation Act, 1952, developed reclamation techniques and carried out reclamation operations in some areas of Jaranwala, Chuharkana, Pindi Bhattian and Chichoki Mallian. The problem was attacked in a big way when a project costing about Rs. 9 crore was framed and executed in 1962 for installation of about 1800 tubewells. The problem was tackled not only to eliminate waterlogging but to increase agricultural output through increase of irrigation supplies and mass acceptance of improved agricultural practices. Some 200 tubewells already installed in the area were integrated with this project and a battery of 2,043 tubewells was combined in a single project called Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. I.

On first July, 1964, a semi-autonomous body *viz*., West Pakistan Land and Water Development Board was created in lieu of Soil Reclamation Board and was placed incharge of the entire operations of irrigation, agriculture and co-operative in this area. The Board is headed by the Chief Secretary of the Government of West Pakistan. SCARP-I is the pilot project of the Board.

Objectives

The ultimate objective is to fully eliminate the waterlogging and salinity in the area and to restore the soil to full health so as the agriculture production is doubled in five years time. The intensity of irrigation in the entire area is to be raised to 150 per cent and the water allowance is to be provided at the rate of one cusec for every 150 acres. The magnitude of achievement can be assessed by the fact that the intensity of irrigation was about 77 per cent prior to launching the Project and one cusec of water was spread over 350 acres. This water allowance was too small to leach the soil or to maintain the productivity of soil to modern levels.

The Project is headed by a Project Director and has three operational wings :—

1. *Engineering* :

   It controls the operation and maintenance of tubewells, integrates the pumped supplies with the canal supplies, arranges its distribution and assesses the water charges.

2. *Agriculture* :

   It organizes the extension service, the reclamation operations, demonstrates for mass acceptance the modern cultural practices, arranges for better seeds and helps in insecticide operations.

3. *Co-operative* :

   It provides the credit and marketing facilities and arranges the distribution of fertilizer.

Achievement

Increased Irrigation Supplies

The total number of tubewells installed in the area is 2056. The total pumpage capacity of tubewells is, 5,986.00 cusecs and authorised discharge of canals in the area is 2,600.00 cusecs. The table below shows the total additional supply actually made available for each crop since the start of Project (figures in million acre-feet).

Year	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Kharif	—	1.065	1.339	1.370	1.300	1.188	1.078
Rabi	0.655	1.197	1.109	1.065	1.190	0.505	—
Total	0.655	2.262	2.448	2.435	2.490	1.693	1.078

Area Irrigated

The increased irrigation supplies have rapidly added to the area under irrigation. The following table sums up the performance :

Year	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Kharif	490,516	525,132	570,608	591,437	555,105	547,356
Rabi	556,787	599,726	591,911	626,023	598,393	—
Total	1,047,303	1,124,858	1,162,519	1,218,510	1,153,498	547,356
Intensity	92%	99%	101%	107%	101%	—

The comparative decrease in the intensity by about 6% (107-101) during the years 1966-67 is due to less pumpage on account of power shortage.

There had been frequent break downs in the electric supply throughout the Province which resulted in abnormal increase in hours lost due to electric shut down. The decline in tubewell pumpage was about 32% during the year 1966-67 as compared to 1965-66 whereas the decrease in irrigation figures was only 6%.

Incidently the electric charges during the year, 1966-67 were in the order of Rs. 83 lakh against Rs. 126 lakh during the year 1965-66. Thus in comparison with the year 1965-66, the electric consumption charges had registered a net saving of Rs. 43 lakh by the end of year 1966-67, giving a saving of about 34% in the whole Project.

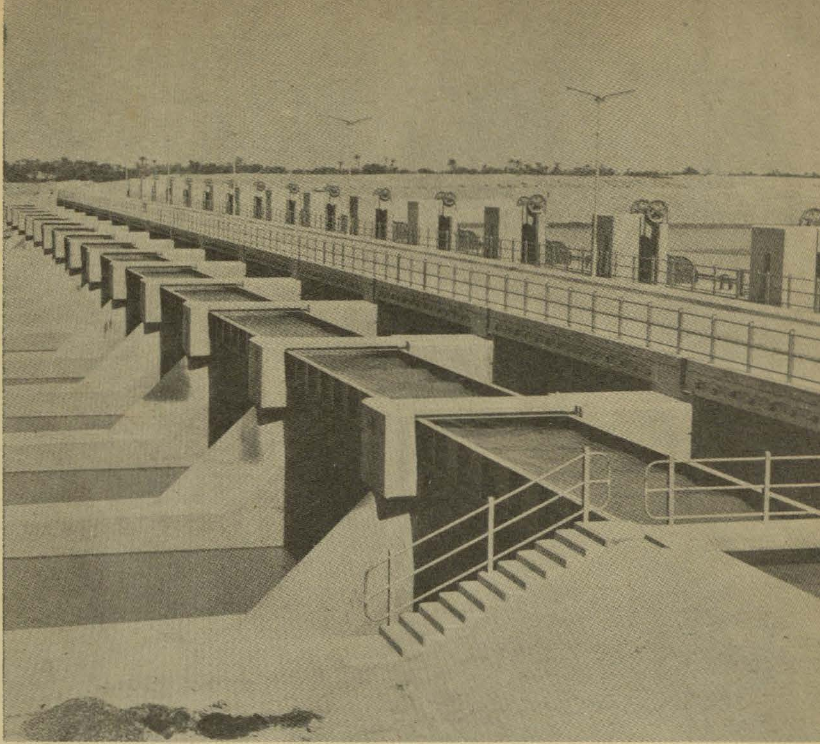
Area Reclaimed

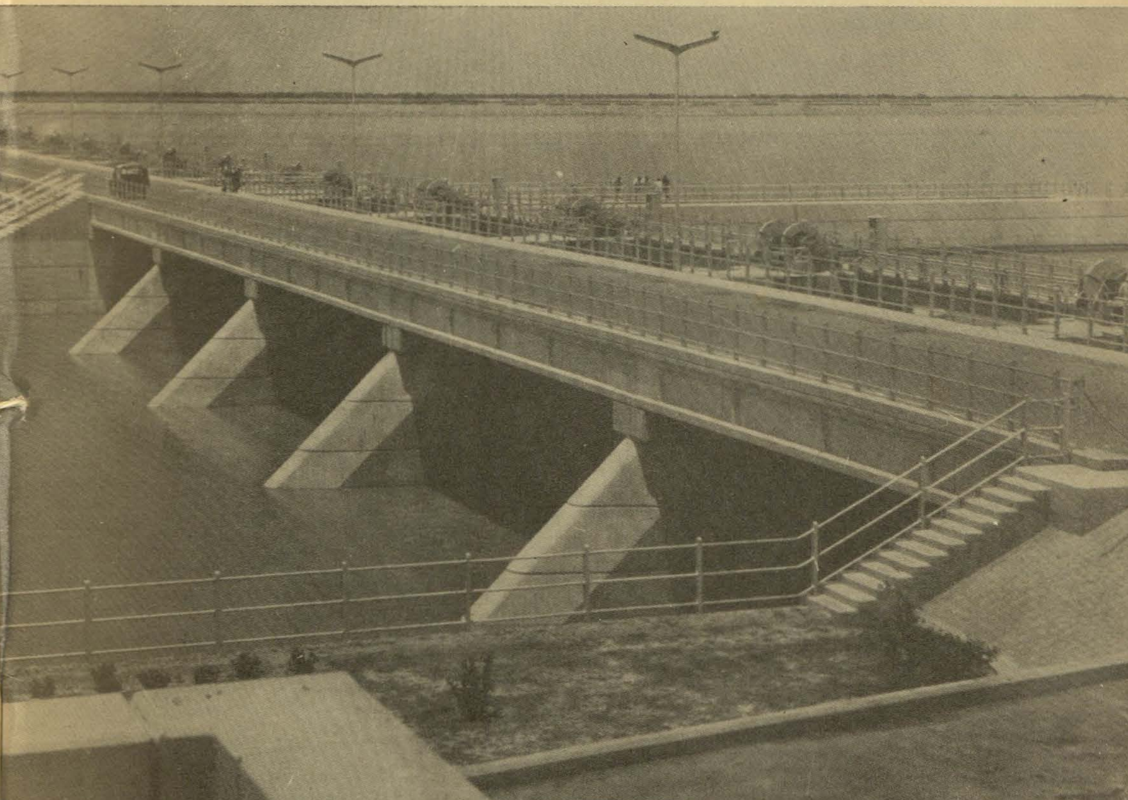
The total culturable commanded area of the Project is 1,140,678 acres, out of which 4,24,717 acres had been wholly or partially affected by waterlogging and salinity. Out of the affected area, 2,54,975 acres had been reclaimed upto September, 1967.

Lowering of Water Table

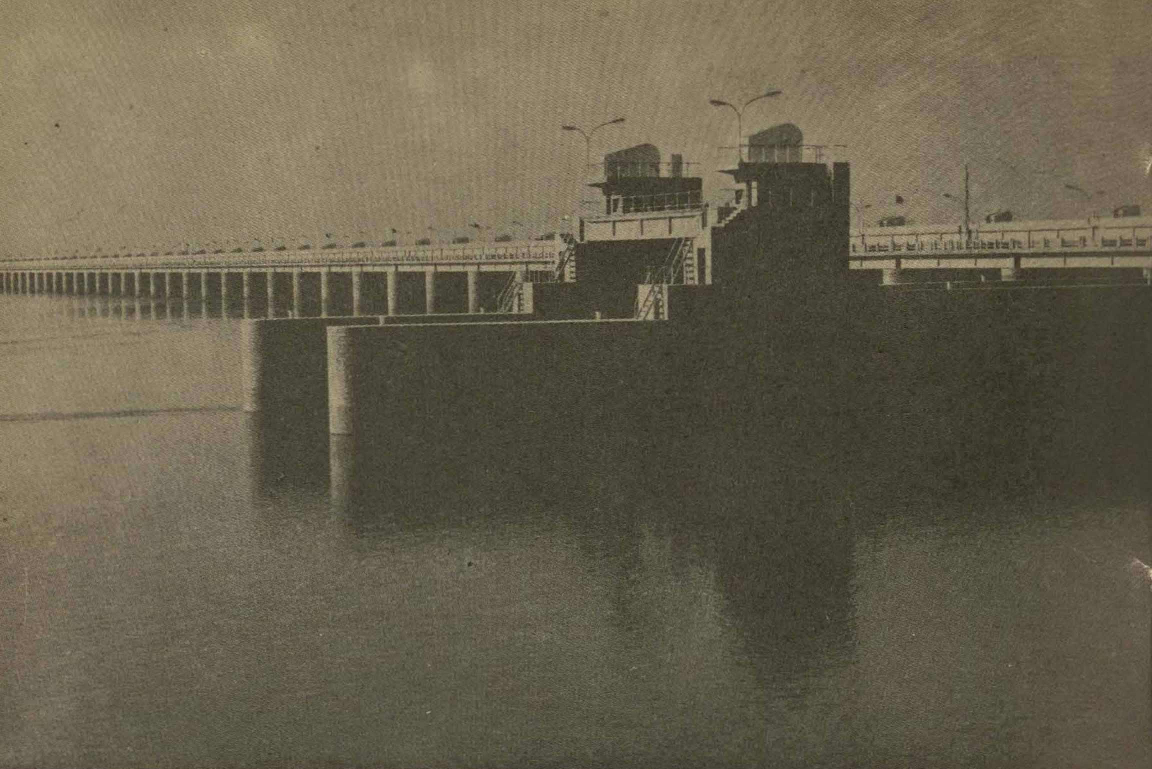
The average depth of ground water level over the entire project area is about 20 feet which is about 9 feet lower than the average obtained in pre-operation days. This has completely eliminated waterlogging in the area.

THE QADIRABAD BARRAGE BUILT ON THE CHENAB RIVER. IT CAN PASS A DISCHARGE OF 900,000 CUSECS

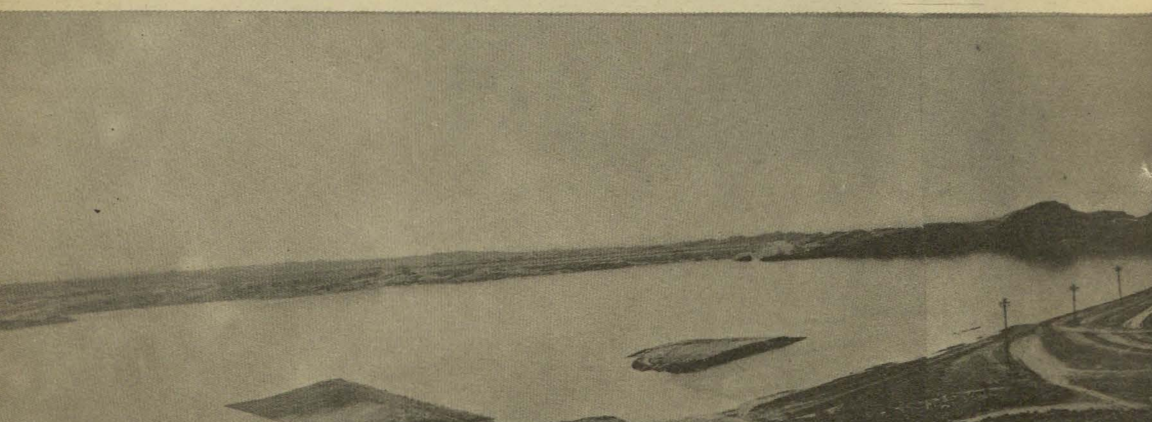


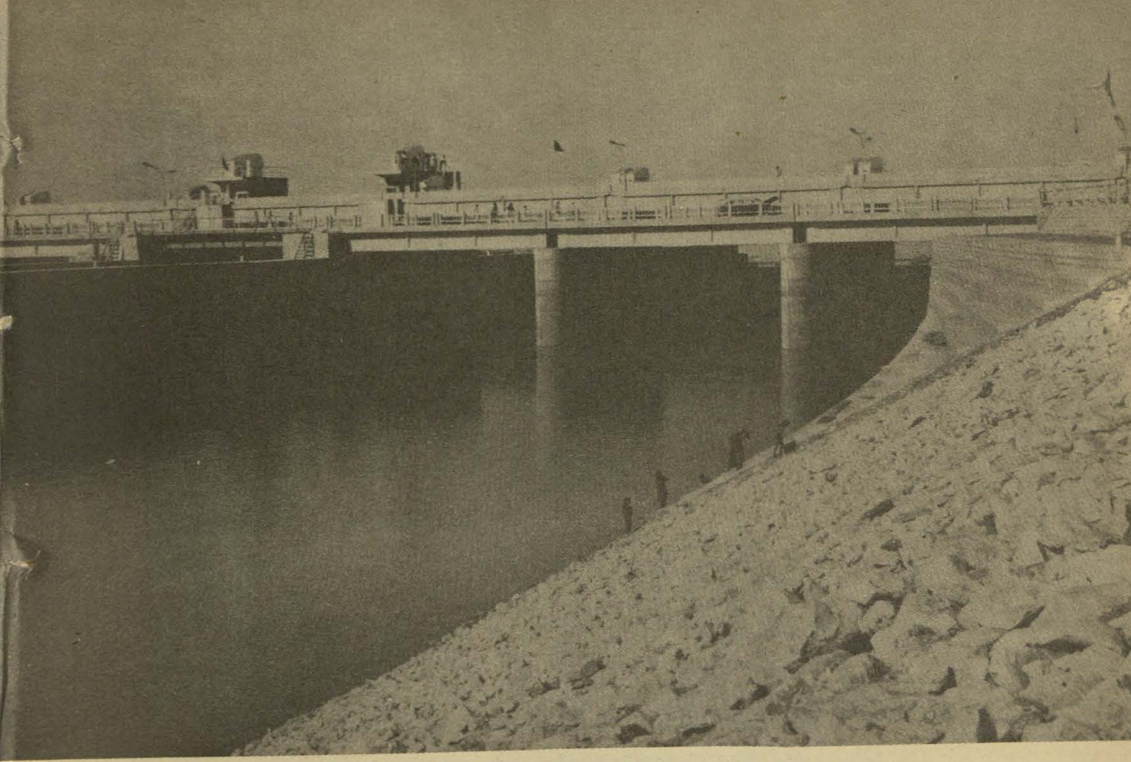


THE SIDHNAI BARRAGE ON THE RAVI. IT IS THE SMALLEST BARRAGE BUILT UNDER THE INDUS WATERS TREATY. ITS CAPACITY IS 167,000 CUSECS

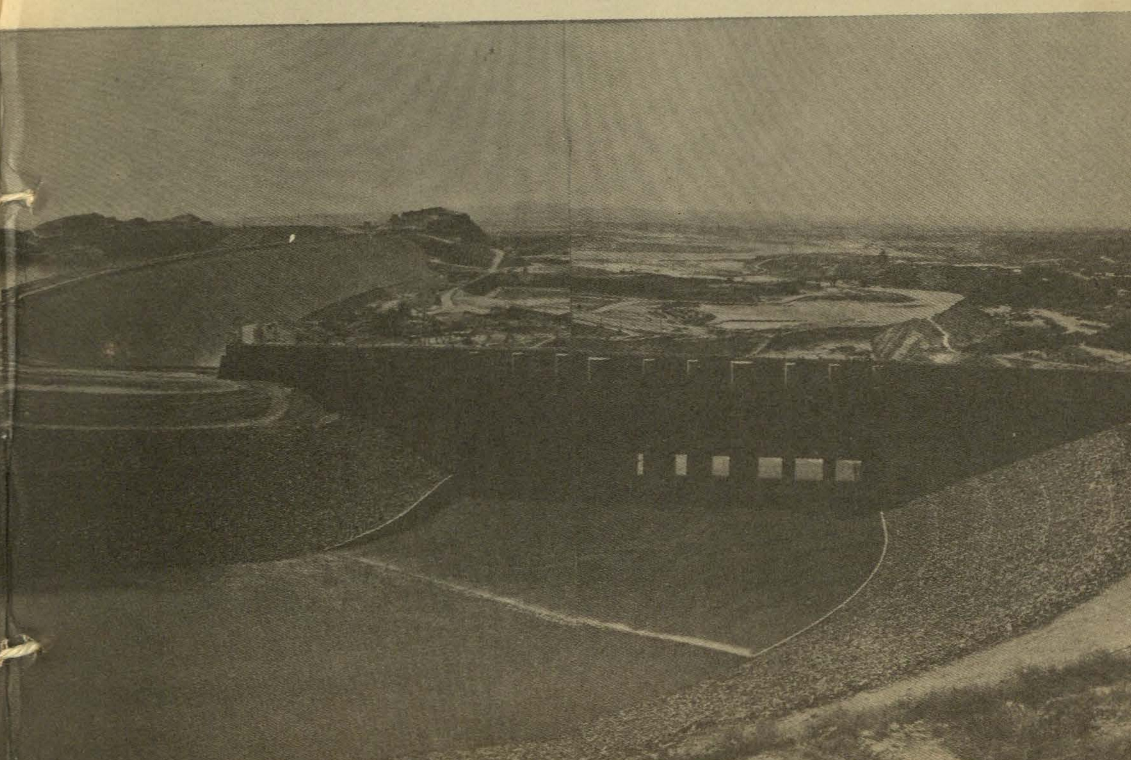


GUDU BARRAGE



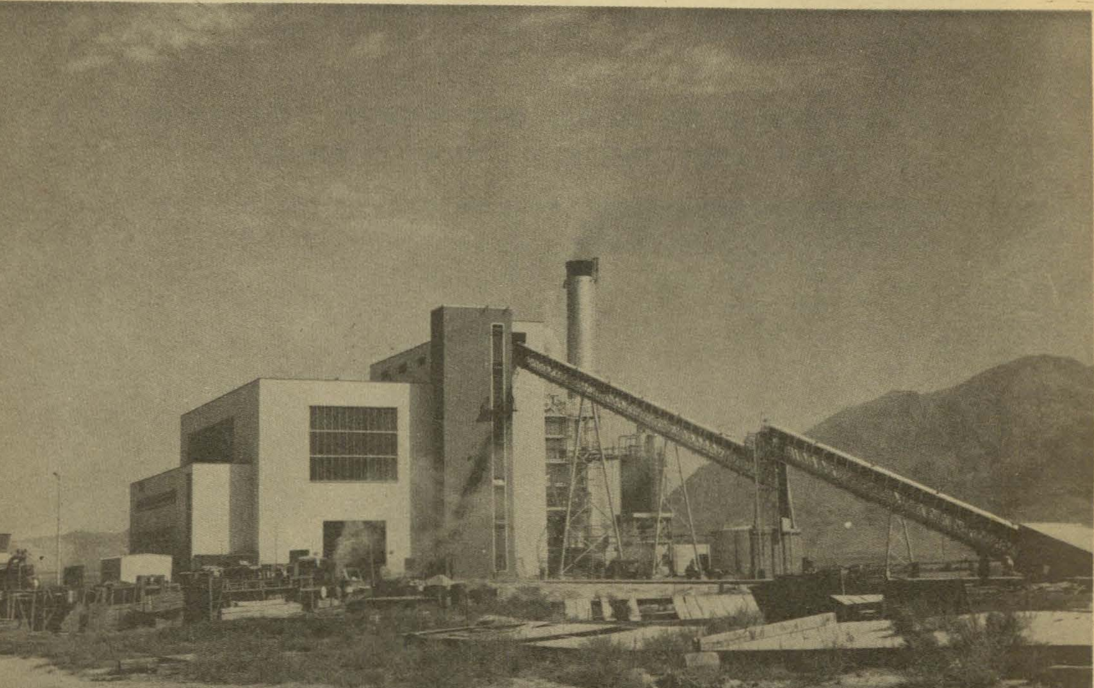


AN UPSTREAM VIEW OF THE MANGLA DAM SPILLWAY. THE SPILLWAY IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST HAVING A CAPACITY OF 900,000 CUSECS





A VIEW OF THE WPIDC SHIPYARD AT KARACHI



QUETTA THERMAL POWER STATION

Increase in Yield Per Acre

There has been a considerable increase in yield per acre after the installation of tubewells in SCARP-I as compared with the yield of pre-project period. The farmer has benefited himself by increase in yield of 81% and 94% with respect to year 1966-67 and Kharif 1967 over the pre-project period.

Increase in Production of Major Crops

The financial gains of a farmer have become about three-fold during the year 1966-67 as compared with his income of pre-project period. The increase in production of crops is obviously due to tubewells operations in SCARP-I which has resulted not only in over-all increase in cultivation and production but also in the value of major crops.

SCARP-II

SCARP-II (Chaj Doab) covering an area of 22,70,000 acres is bounded by Rivers Jhelum and Chenab on north west and south west and by the West Pakistan boundary with the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the east. The area lies in Chaj Doab and is extensively affected by water-logging and salinity.

The reclamation schemes involve the construction of tubewells electric distribution facilities to provide power for the tubewells, enlargement of existing water courses, construction of new surface drainage channels and the extension and improvement of existing drains.

Tubewells

It is planned to install 2370 tubewells ranging in capacity from 2.8 Cs. to 6.0 Cs. The area-wise distribution of these tubewells is as follows :—

Tubewell features.	Gujrat Plain.	Upper Jhelum System	Lower Jhelum System		Total Chaj Doab SCARP-II
			Non-saline	Saline.	
(a) No. of tubewells for irrigation and drainages	125	745	1250	0	2120
(b) Drainage	0	0	0	250	250
(c) Capacity in Cs.	2.8 Cs.	3.9 Cs.	4.2 Cs.	6.0	2.8-6.0
(d) Total capacity in Cs.	352	2900	5280	1500	10032

Drains

Although most of Chaj Doab is provided with a fairly good network of drains many areas have inadequate drainage facilities due to mal function of existing drains or design capacity being insufficient to carry water rapidly. Remodelling will be resorted to 125 miles length of existing drain. Also new drains of 450 miles length are provided in areas not served by the surface drains.

Objectives

SCARP-II (Chaj Doab) is a reclamation project planned to arrest the waterlogging and salinity to reclaim lands which have already gone out

of production and to substantially increase agricultural production over that of the pre-project period by supplementing the canal supplies. Average annual intensity of 119% is proposed against the existing value of 90%.

The project as a whole will be operated by the Irrigation Department assisted by the existing staff of Agriculture and Co-operative Departments working in the SCARP area. 138 tubewells of Mona Scheme of SCARP-II remains the responsibility of the Board and on its behalf are being operated by the Water and Power Development Authority as a research project.

Achievements

So far 486 tubewells have been handed over to the Irrigation Department by WAPDA. It is premature to evaluate the achievements. The project has worked partially only and for too small a period.

SCARP Khairpur

Another project taken over by the Board for operation during 1967-68 is the Salinity Control and Reclamation Project, Khairpur (SCARP-Khairpur). This project comprises about 355,000 acres and is divided into two blocks, East and West of Rohri Canal. The area is irrigated by Khairpur East and Khairpur West Canal.

The objective of the Project is to lower the groundwater to depth of about seven feet and then to control it at that depth. The Project also envisages the utilization of the pumped supplies, wherever it is of good quality to increase area under irrigation.

The project consists of :—

540 tubewells of capacity ranging from 1 to 3 cusecs with a total installed capacity of 1422 cusecs.

These tubewells are broadly classified into two groups of high salinity and low salinity.

(*a*) Area under *lain* with high salinity groundwater will have 377 tubewells pumping into a net work of drains conveying water to the lower parts from where the water is to be pumped into Rohri Canal at five different pumping stations.

(*b*) In an area of about 67,000 acres, the quality of water is such that the pumped water can be used for direct irrigation after mixing with the available canal supplies. The number of such tubewells is 163.

A net work of drains and sub-drains is of following capacities :—

	Khairpur East	Khairpur West
Main drains and branches	91 miles (20-360 Cs.)	47 miles (20-200 Cs.)
Sub-drains	156 miles (1-20 Cs.)	140 miles (1-20 Cs.)

Where there is no demand for additional irrigation supplies and where the salinity of the pumped water precludes its direct use the wells discharge into a system of shallow unlined drains. The drains are designed for full capacity of all wells connected to a disposal system.

Additional free board capacity is available for canal seepage or for surface run of and for possible deterioration of canal section.

A complex of five pumping stations at the lower ends of drains dispersed along Rohri Canal to pump the salinized affluent into Rohri Canal.

The pumping stations are also designed for the full capacity of wells connected to the disposal system. They have sufficient standby capacity under future operating conditions.

Cropping Intensities

In 1965, the over all annual cropping intensity was reported to be 106% comprising 47% in Kharif and 59% In Rabi. It is aimed to increase the annual cropping intensity to 135 per cent (60% in Kharif, 75% in Rabi) and thereafter to raise this gradually if economic conditions and practical consideration make further intensification desirable.

Achievement

The total number of tubewells and distribution channels handed over to Board up to January 1968 by WAPDA are 83 and 71 respectively. The Board started operating the project from July, 1967. It is premature to evaluate the achievements. The project has worked partially only and for too small a period.

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Agriculture

Ever since Independence our strategy had been to bring more and more land under the plough. Nevertheless a new planning was done according to which it was decided to work for the increase in per acre yield. The new planning involved the increased use of agricultural machinery, adoption of high-yielding varieties, following of latest cultivation practices, increased use of fertilizers and enhanced plant protection activities.

Agricultural Machinery

Mechanised farming is not only economical both in time and money but is also very helpful in the maximum utilization of a country's natural resources. The mechanised agriculture has been introduced by stages such as: introduction of tractors, use of heavy earth-moving machinery, exploitation of sub-soil water for irrigation and the introduction of improved agricultural implements.

In 1947 there were only 500 tractors in West Pakistan. At present the number has risen to 20 thousand. The tractors maintained by the Department ploughed 48,000 acres of hard land last year. During the current and the next year the target has been fixed at 75,000 acres each.

Each tubewell on an average helps in raising additional crops on an area of 100 to 125 acres. During the previous years the number of tubewells sunk annually came to about 8,000 but now this is being raised to 13,000.

Heavy earth moving machinery like bull-dozers, is being provided on hire to the farmers at subsidized rates. This machinery is used for reclaiming the cultivable waste land. The area reclaimed through bull-dozers during the 1966-67 was 3,33,000 acres. This year an area extending over 3,49,000 acres has been levelled. The reclaimed lands bring an average annual income of about Rs. 200 per acre to the owner beside contributing to the agricultural production.

High-yielding Varieties

Top-most priority was given to the agricultural sector. High-yielding and fertilizer responsive varieties of certain foodgrains have been evolved and distributed for extensive cultivation.

Wheat

In case of wheat, high-yielding dwarf varieties originally imported from Mexico, were inter-bred with local high quality varieties and the resulting varieties i.e. Mexi Pak and Indus were introduced. These varieties give more than double the yield of the local varieties. In the year 1966-67 the total wheat production amounted to 42.66 lakh tons. This year the yield has reached 62 lakh tons thus showing an increase of 38.9 per cent. This year the area under these varieties is likely to be over 20 lakh acres in the irrigated conditions.

Rice

Similarly in rice, a new variety called Irri-Pak, imported from the Philippines, has yielded more than 80 maunds uncleaned rice per acre.

In the year 1966-67 a total production of 13.43 lakh tons was obtained but this year it has increased to 14.47 lakh tons, showing an increase of nearly 10 per cent. The target fixed for the next year is 17 lakh tons.

Maize

In the year 1966-67 the total production of maize stood at 5.78 lakh tons. This year there was increase of about 35 per cent and the production has jumped up to 7.79 lakh tons and it is expected to be 10 lakh tons next year.

Fertilizer

During the year 1966-67 total quantity of fertilizer distributed came up to 5,45,000 tons in the terms of Ammonium Sulphate. In the current year owing to defective distribution system and small farmer's inability to invest in its purchase, the estimated quantity of 13 lakh tons could not be distributed. However, necessary measures are being adopted to achieve the target of distributing 14 lakh tons fixed for 1968-69.

Plant Protection Measures

Up to the year 1965-66, the plant protection service was totally free. The following year a nominal fee of Re. 1.00 per four acres was recovered from the farmers, which resulted in the fall in area treated. Last year the charges were further raised to cover one-fourth of the cost of chemical used for control work. It worked out to be about one rupee per acre.

General Development

From the current year the new items being added to the agricultural development programme include the improvement and reclamation of salinity affected soils by the use of gypsum, establishment of a ground-nut seed farm in Thal, import of high-yielding varieties of crops other than wheat, rice and maize, estabishment of an agricultural mechanization and irrigation research institute, stepping up of the activities of the Agricultural Publications Division, accelerated development plan for potato and the establishment of a plant protection institute to strengthen plant protection operations.

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The agricultural output can be increased by putting more acreage under cultivation or by introducing new techniques in agriculture, thereby, increasing the yield per acre. ADC has adopted both methods. Vigorous efforts have been made and more land has been brought under cultivation in the shortest possible time.

There had been a marked increase in the yield per acre in Gudu especially. In wheat the yield per acre has gone up from 10-12 maunds to 20-25 maunds. A few farmers have even reported 50 maunds per acre yield on their farms.

Rice, although banned in certain areas of Gudu, has shown a 100 per cent increase, in yield. Moreover, cotton has been introduced in the area some years ago but the yield then was 5 maunds per acre. Now the yield has gone up considerably. The farmers who used to shun cotton are now sowing it gladly and are getting a rich harvest of 20 maunds and in few cases even 30 maunds per acre.

Credit

The Food and Agriculture Commission had, in its report, recommended that facilities for short and medium term credit should be provided to the farmer because of his chronic and abject poverty. Our main occupation, however, is agricultural development and not that of advancing credit. That is the prerogative of the banks, and other credit advancing agencies.

On our initiative, Agricultural Development Bank has not long ago started providing credit to the buyers of Zadrugar tractors. Secondly, the ADC has prevailed upon some commercial banks of the country to open their branch offices in the Project areas and to advance credits to the farmers on easy terms. The Habib Bank, The United Bank and The Standard Bank have responded to the call and are now providing financial credit to the progressive farmers in ADC projects on easy terms.

Fertilizer

A major function of the ADC is the supply of fertilizer and seed to the farmer throughout West Pakistan. For this purpose ADC had, over the years, built up a net-work of sale depots from Karachi to Khyber and welded together a band of workers who spend time and energy not only in selling the goods but also the idea of the use of fertilizer and better seed to the farmers.

Supply Wing

The supply wing has now been in operation for over five years and it is worth enquiring how far our farmer has adopted new methods- The records show that in 1962-63, ADC along with RSCC, distributed less than two lac tons of fertilizer. The figure tripled by 1966-67. Over the past five years, ADC has distributed 18 lac tons of fertilizer throughout West Pakistan. This should also be viewed against the general poverty of the farmer.

This year 7 lac tons of fertilizer has been distributed. ADC has further streamlined its distribution set-up. ADC's 150 depots will

now act as its wholesale depots for bulk supply to 2400 commission agents appointed by West Pakistan ADC. Furthermore the private sector is being brought in. Pakistan National Oils, ESSO and Dawoods Limited have been signed up. Other firms may join in soon. Each of the private firms will distribute about two lac tons of ammonium sulphate during the year.

Better Seed

A good crop primarily depends on better seeds ; for unless the farmer sows quality seed he will not reap a good harvest. ADC's work in this regard has two aspects. One is multiplication and procurement, the other is distribution of quality seed throughout West Pakistan.

Procurement

Procurement is done in the following manner: ADC first imports quality seed from abroad like Ultimus variety of potato seed and the Mexican variety of wheat seed in accordance with requirements sent in by its supply offices in the Province. Secondly, it obtains seed from its registered growers who, on ADC advice, use better methods of cultivation and produce better quality seed. Thirdly, the quality seed is obtained from ADC's own 24 seed farms spread over West Pakistan where seeds of better variety of major crops like wheat, cotton, rice, hybrid maize, gram, etc., are cultivated and multiplied. In addition, the Agriculture Department Farm also contributes a lot of good seed to ADC in the shape of foundation seed.

Testing

At the next stage, testing is done at six seed testing laboratories functioning under ADC control in Lahore, Multan, Sargodha, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Rahim Yar Khan and Sahiwal. One more will soon be established in the northern region. Here, seed is tested for quality by experts for its purity, germination, infestation, foreign grains and innert matter strictly in accordance with the passed samples. After certification the seed is purchased, cleansed, bagged, sealed and placed on distribution points well before the sowing time. Before sale, however, the whole stock is re-tested in the laboratory to determine the germination that might have been affected during storage period.

Distribution and Sale

For sale, the seed is channelized through the same sale depots as those of fertilizer, although unlike fertilizer seed will remain the sole responsibility of ADC. During the past four-five years ADC has distributed over 24 lac maunds of wheat seed, about 2.90 lac maunds of paddy seed, about 14 lac maunds of cotton seed, about 50 thousand maunds of maize, about 1 lac maunds of gram and 37 thousand maunds of other seeds.

This transaction has been equal to over 50 crore of rupees. The amount has been properly accounted for as it is borrowed from commercial banks and spent at the time of purchase, fully realised at the time of sale and paid back to banks with interest.

Thal Development Authority (TDA)

The Thal Development Authority which came into existence in 1949 was entrusted with the task of development of a neglected and barren land. The area under operation comprises those parts of Sargodha, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Jhang districts that lie between the mighty rivers Indus, Jhelum and the joint streams of the Jhelum and Chenab south of the salt range in the former Punjab.

With the help of the Provincial and the Central Governments the Thal Development Authority transformed a seemingly uninhabitable desert into blooming fields and fruit gardens.

Organization

The Thal Development Authority functions on the pattern of Provincial Secretariat and the TDA Secretariat formulates policies and schemes. The implementation of the schemes is left to the circles and divisional officers in the field who have been delegated powers in this respect.

Colonization

To start with, colonization work was confined upto the rehabilitation of refugees. The Authority carved out 1087 chaks and settled 32754 families including 12,727 destitute refugee families in the past. An area of 67,562 acres was sold under Fixed Price Scheme and an area of 1,14,999 acres including 12,240 acres of state land was auctioned. Besides, considerable portion of land was utilized towards the establishment of farms, gardens and plantation of forests. The state land situated within the irrigation boundary which was transferred to the Authority for management has more or less been utilized.

Irrigation

The Irrigation Department was an independent entity. The Government after considering the recommendations of this Authority have placed the Irrigation Department within Thal area under the West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation (WPADC) through the Chairman, TDA. This arrangement was necessary so that the colonization and irrigation could march side by side.

Water-logging

The water-logging menace has cropped up in Harnoli area and Leiah Tehsil. In Harnoli area, the TDA has installed 2 tubewells and for Leiah Tehsil a scheme for installation of 100 tubewells has been prepared and got approved from Government. The scheme is being implemented by the Irrigation Department.

Animal Husbandry

The TDA is having its independent Animal Husbandry Department whose headquarter is at Rakh Ghulaman. The Officer-in-Charge of the organization is designated as Director, Commonwealth Livestock Farm. He is responsible for breeding pedigree animals. With this object in view the Authority has kept its livestock, sheep, poultry and dairy factory. The Organization has got its own Agriculture Section for production of fodder etc. The Farm in spread over about 15,000 acres.

The raw milk is supplied to dairy factory for preparation of cream, butter, ghee and sterialized milk, filled is bottles. About 30,000 bottles are filled per month.

The veterinary aid is also being extended to the colonists. For this purpose veterinary dispensaries at chak No. 47/TDA, 16ML, Ali Khel, Fatehpur, Sarai Mohajir, Pattal Munda, Rakh Dhinga, Sharishta Thal and Thind Khurd are functioning.

Agricultural Technical Institute

To effect improved production in agriculture sector, to train the farmers in agricultural techniques and to introduce the use of modern implements, an Agricultural Technical Institute was opened at Rakh Ghulaman in which middle level technicians in agriculture are produced. Duration of course is three years. On the completion of this course, West Pakistan Agricultural University awards a diploma as this institute is affiliated to that University.

Agriculture Division

The Agriculture Division imparts instructions to the settlers on various patterns of cultivation. It has also established agricultural farms and gardens so as to serve as pilot project for fruit gardening within Thal area. At present 10 fruit gardens-cum-agricultural farms, 3 fruit nurseries, 3 experimental farms and some other agricultural institutions for flax, maize J-I and groundnut cultivation for intensifying agriculture, are being maintained by this Division whose headquarter is at Kallurkot and its officer-in-charge is designated as Deputy Director of Agriculture.

One Fruit Juice factory has been installed at Kallurkot. It has produced 20,000 orange squash bottles in the last winter season.

Agricultural Machinery Organization

Closely linked with the colonization is the land levelling. It was considered that no colonization would be achieved in Thal area without heavy levelling operations. Hence, the Agricultural Machinery Organization was created for undertaking the levelling of land, construction of creteways, roads, canals and water-courses in Thal area. An Officer Incharge, stationed at Leiah, is responsible for both the managerial and technical aspects. He chalks out programmes of development work as well as of repairs and overhauling of machinery in the workshops at Leiah and Qaidabad. There are 5 field units of tractors which are always on the move from place to place throughout the Thal. There are 162 tractors on the strength of the Operation Division at present.

The Workshop Divison is under the charge of an Executive Engineer, Workshop. The Workshop is responsible for repairing and overhauling 162 crawler tractors and 60 transport vehicles. It maintains stores of spare parts, raw material and manufactured parts urgently required for repair work to be carried out in the field units or in the workshops.

Public Works and Public Health

In the field of construction, the Authority has established 6 mandi towns at Jauharabad, Qaidabad, Liaquatabad, Bhakkar, Leiah and Sarai Mohajir. It has also constructed numbers of pacca roads. In order to undertake further construction and maintenance of public health

products and values. Adequate measures were taken during 1967-68 to ensure natural and artificial regeneration in the cut over areas. To ensure success, grazing and grass cutting was suspended over 3,79,800 acres in forests. Sowing and planting was undertaken to supplement natural regeneration in the light of the prescription of the working plan/scheme. The following areas were regenerated during the year under review :—

1.	Regular forests	14,975 acres.
2.	Linear plantations	736 miles.

Exploitation

The forests are exploited according to the prescriptions of the working plans to derive various benefits. The following areas were worked departmentally or through contractors. The yield obtained is given below :—

Area exploited	Timber obtained	Firewood obtained
83,780 acres 1,220 miles	81,95,620 cft.	4,03,85,800 cft.

Soil Conservation

The most harmful factor affecting land is erosion. Vast areas of valuable land have been rendered unfit by water and wind erosion. Afforestation, check daming and gully plugging are considered necessary for the prevention of erosion and improvement of soil. The following areas were tackled during 1967-68 :—

Lahore Region	22,676 acres.
Peshawar Region	133,398 acres.
Quetta Region	40,000 acres.
Total :	165,074 acres.

Planned watershed management has been introduced in an area of about 85,000 acres in Murree Hills, Kaghan Valley and Gallies Forest Division.

Range Management

In arid and semi-arid areas where facilities of artificial irrigation are not available, range management is the most economic use of land. The development of grazing areas is being carried out in Thal, D.I. Khan, Cholistan, Kohistan, Registan, Quetta and Lasbela areas under various development schemes. So far an area of 1,09,63,000 acres has been taken up for range development.

Sericulture

About 2083 ounces of silk worm seed were distributed amongst the people during 1967-68 at a total cost of Rs. 41,660.00. Besides, an amount of Rs. 29,720.00 was realized on account of permits issued to the silk worms rearers for plucking mulberry leaves from the forest areas.

Nurseries

For making afforestation and regeneration efforts a success, nurseries were raised over an area of 4,339 acres during 1967-68. Besides, 661 acres of nurseries raised during the previous years were also maintained.

Tree Planting Week

Tree Planting weeks were celebrated once each in February and August during 1967-68. Saplings and cuttings of various species, amounting to 59,19,000 were distributed to the government departments and private individuals and planting techniques explained to the public. Wide publicity was made through Press and Radio and lectures delivered at various institutions. Publicity posters were also displayed at various places.

Wild Life

The West Pakistan Game Department was amalgamated with the West Pakistan Forest Department on 1st March, 1967. A number of game sanctuaries have been created in various forest divisions. Protection and propagation of wild life was ensured through proper management in an area of 1,95,090 acres in Lahore Region.

Revenue and Expenditure

During 1967-68 the Department earned a net profit of Rs. 1,03,00,000. The revenue receipts during the year under review were Rs. 4,89,00,000 against the expenditure of Rs. 3,86,00,000 including expenditure on developmental activities.

Aerial Forests Inventory Unit

It has been established in Peshawar Forest Region to carry out inventories of the forest resources by using advanced inventory techniques. The future management plans of the hill forests will be based on the data obtained by the Unit. The activities of the Unit encompassed aerial photography, photogrammetric analysis, preparation of volume and growth tables and ground checks during the year.

Research and Experiments

Research forms an important part of the science and practical forestry. A number of quick growing industrial species are being tried at various places.

Sericulture Branch

In all 33 research projects are in hand. Efforts are being made to complete projects in the prescribed period.

Range Management Branch

Out of the 12 research projects, only the determination of chemical composition of *Heteropogon Contortus* and *Chrysopogn ancheri* collected from Kalachitta forest, as related to their phenology has been completed.

Watershed Management Branch

Ten research projects are being investigated. Most of these will continue year after year. Substantial work has been done on the appraisal of watershed management problems.

Forest Botany Branch

Preparation of flora of Peshawar District and Khyber Agency and Eco-physiological testing of selected plants works were completed during the year and 11 projects are in hand.

Forest Chemistry Branch

Twelve projects are being investigated. The work on the following projects is nearly complete :—

(*i*) Nutrient cycle in conifers.
The nutrient forest composition of fast litter and needles of growing seedlings of blue pine.

(*ii*) General physico-chemical composition of gums and their evaluation for possible industrial and pharmaceutical uses.

Medicinal Plants Branch

Eleven problems are being investigated. The following results have been achieved in some of the projects :—

(*i*) Quantitative survey of *Ephedera*, *Carium bulbocostanum* and *Mentha Sylvestris* in Baluchistan has been conducted.

(*ii*) Building of Herbarium and Drug Museum. Two hundred plants were collected and identified.

Utilization Branch

Out of seven research projects substantial work has been done on collection of authentic specimens of indigenous and foreign samples of woods and preparation of microslides and photomicrographs.

Pakistan Forest Institute

During 1967-68, 110 research projects were taken in hand in various research branches by the Institute. In 1967-68, 16 students passed out in B.Sc. (Honours) and 18 students in Diploma-in Forestry classes. The Institute also arranged refresher courses for Forest Officers and Forest Rangers, extending over two and three weeks respectively. In all 48 participants took part in the refresher courses. The Institute issued many research publications during the year.

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Fisheries

An economic and engineering feasibility study for a fish harbour along the Mekran Coast which has been entrusted to the Incorporated Consulting Engineers, Lahore, in association with Sir William Halcrow and Partners, London, was completed in 1967. Fish was exported in greater quantity to Ceylon and other countries. The marine fish export for the first three quarters of the current year touched the figure of 2,21,643 mds. Curing yards at Gwadur and Pasni are still not functioning due to absence of water supply. It is hoped that in the near future when the fish grading and standardization rules are promulgated, the export will go up.

Welfare of Fishermen

Fishing hooks, sail-cloth and nylon-twine, etc., were given to the fishermen of the Mekran coastal area on no-profit no-loss basis. The fishery office at Mancher Lake has shifted to the newly constructed Fishery Colony at Bubak and construction of the road linking the Bubak Road railway station with the Mancher Lake is In progress.

Research

A number of research problems were tackled by the research workers at Hyderabad. Hilsa, Prawn and Chinese Grass Carp received special attention. Study of migration of Palla, an important food fish in the Sind area, reveals that it goes upto the Sukkur Barrage for breeding but with the construction of Ghulam Mohammad Barrage it is unable to ascend the up-stream side of the Barrage. The fish-ladders which were provided in G.M. Barrage to facilitate the migration have proved utter failure in case of Palla which is obviously due to defective design of ladders as Palla is unable to negotiate these ladders.

Cyprinus Carpio

During the year 1967-68, 2,580 young ones of Cyprinus Carpio were obtained out of which 1,824 were raised upto fingerling stage. From the main breeding farm of Chhenawan the fry are being sent to other important stocking centres.

Gold Fish

Breeding of gold fish is being carried out scientifically and a good number of fry obtained are raised every year in the tanks in the premises of the office of Fisheries Directorate, Lahore, Chhenawan, Sohawa and Panjteerith fish farms. During the year 1967-68 more than a hundred pairs of Comet and double-tailed gold fish spawned and the resultant progeny is thriving well in the experimental tanks.

Chinese Grass Carp

(Ctenopharyngodon idellus).

Karachi Development Authority imported five lac fry of Chinese Grass Carp from China in July and August, 1964, for the control of luxuriant growth of aquatic weeds in Haleji Lake. The fry were received from Canton, China by air. Out of 5 lac fry of Chinese Grass Carp from China 4,86,000 were received alive at the Karachi Airport. From Karachi these were brought to Gharo and Haleji by road and

introduced in the two swimming ponds at Gharo, 3 settling tanks near Haleji link canal and one swimming pool at Haleji Lake, after proper conditioning. Some of them are growing well and feeding voraciously on some of the aquatic weeds.

Experiments on the induced spawning of Major Carp were started at Nara Canal and Chhenawan Fish Farm. A survey of different landing centres was made and Wadki landing centre was selected for the purpose. The difficulties at Nara Canal was that temperature generally remained very high, sometime upto 110°F. One pair of Cirrhina mirgale at Nara Canal, four pairs of Labeo rohita at Chhenawan and nine pairs of Cirrhina mirgale were spawned.

Development

The Directorate of Fisheries operated 25 development schemes (21 ongoing and 4 new ones) and 11 non-developmental schemes during the year 1967-68.

This year a new touch was given under the supervision of Fisheries Directorate to the aquarium set up in the Lahore Zoo. An aquarium was also established in a local cinema and in the offices of Extra Assistant Directors of Fisheries in different divisions.

Publications

So far 143 papers consisting of annual reports, proceeding of the Fishery Officers' Conference, Fishery survey reports, posters and placards, investigation reports and technical papers have been published.

Fisheries Training

For training the technical staff of this Directorate, private fishermen and students and teachers of professional colleges which include "Fisheries" as a subject in their course of study, a Fisheries Training Centre has been working for the last nine years. During the year 1967-68, 32 trainees completed the course in fish farming successfully. Apart from this 30 more students were admitted in March, 1968 ; they are still receiving training.

Production and Income

Total estimated fish production from fresh water resources and marine resources for the year 1967-68 is 6,74,000 and about 3,00,000 mds., respectively. 2,21,643.31 mds. of fish valued at Rs. 83,08,608.10 was exported from Mekran coast during the first three quarters of the current year. The expected income from the fresh water resources for the year 1967-68 is estimated at more than 20 lac.

In West Pakistan, Mancher Lake and Nara Canal are two important fish production centres. During 1967-68 (upto 31-3-68) fish production to the tune of 13,432 mds. worth Rs. 1,04,104 was attained from Mancher Lake.

Similarly, 9,296 mds. of fish was taken out and an income of Rs. 1,20,242 realized from Nara Canal and its connected dhands during the financial year 1967-68 (upto 31-3-68).

Kaghan Valley is an important angling resort and famous for trout. A number of anglers from home and abroad visited the valley. In all 1,350 licences were issued and a sum of Rs. 10,836/- realised during 1967-68 (upto 31-3-1968).

Animal Husbandry

The Animal Husbandry sub-sector had tentative original proposal of Rs. 198.46 lacs for both on-going and new schemes of the Department during 1967-68 but this was reduced to Rs. 88.39 lacs. It was, however, ensured that steady progress was maintained in all the development schemes, related mainly to disease control, livestock breeding, dairying, education and research.

Extension activities are divided into disease control amongst livestock, breeding of livestock at village level and poultry development in rural areas.

The final allocation provided in 1967-68 under various heads in the Animal Husbandry Sub-Sector for the Department was as under :—

S. No.	Name of Head	On-going	New
1.	Disease Control	33.65 lacs	0.32 lacs
2.	Breeding	20.73 lacs	11.40 lacs
3.	Education and research	6.63 lacs	1.04 lacs
4.	Dairying	12.00 lacs	0.30 lacs
5.	Others	1.16 lacs	0.80 lacs

Disease Control

The following schemes are under implementation and the funds amounting to Rs. 14,44,139.00 is provided for the year 1967-68.

Schemes

1. Training of 1200 Stock Assistants at union council level in West Pakistan.
2. Provision of medicines in 1500 union councils where Stock Assistants have been provided in West Pakistan.
3. Employment of 1500 Stock Assistants at union council level in West Pakistan.
4. Additional facilities for existing veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in West Pakistan.

The disease control activities comprise of veterinary aid to the livestock in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and rendering first aid control of ecte and endo parasite infestation and prophylactic vaccination by Stock Assistants at union council level in rural areas.

Under this head various schemes were initiated to make more effective the measures for disease control, investigation and treatment of livestock. Mortality in livestock was considerably reduced and confidence infused in public mind. A new scheme for the training of Stock Assistants was initiated during 1965-66 in order to meet the demand of union councils in West Pakistan. The main object of the scheme is to provide veterinary aid at the very door-step of livestock owners.

300 Stock Assistants will have been trained during the year. The Stock Assistants will get six months training at the District Headquarter Veterinary Hospital and get further 1½ years inservice training of practical nature in the field of vaccination, first aid, poultry etc. At present there are 402 veterinary hospitals and 550 veterinary dispensaries working in West Pakistan for the provision of veterinary aid and diagnosing of complicated cases. Some of the dispensaries would be upgraded and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons would be provided to these dispensaries. The number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on 1-7-1967 was 786 which would be increased by 100 during the year 1967-68.

Under the scheme for the provision of medicines to the union councils where Stock Assistants have already been provided during Second Plan, the Stock Assistants are being supplied with specific drugs for the control of diseases amongst livestock. A calendar of activities for each region has been adopted all over West Pakistan.

Number of animals treated and castrated for the year 1967-68 (upto 31-3-1968) is given below :—

Treatment of Animals	*1967-68*
(*i*) No. of animals treated	56,39,067
(*ii*) No. of scrub nales castrated	4,41,186
(*iii*) No. of animals dewormed against endo-parasites.	10,91,682
(*iv*) No. of animals vaccinated	92,31,051

Breeding Schemes

The following schemes are under implementation and the funds amounting to Rs. 4.70 lac have been provided for the year 1967-68 :—

1. Maintenance of breeding bulls.
2. Distribution and maintenance of rams.
3. Poultry extension in rural areas.

In rural areas thickly populated with livestock, improved type of bulls and rams have been enrolled to give free service. In 1966-67 about 400 bulls were maintained but in 1967-68 this would be raised to 750. Similarly 1000 rams of improved breed would be purchased. 26,000 breeding birds and 1,59,500 hatching eggs produced at the existing poultry farms would be subsidized at the rate of Rs. 3.00 per bird and 25 paisas per egg for distribution in extension areas through union conucils.

Poultry Production Schemes

The following schemes are under implementation and the funds amounting to Rs. 5.99 lac including 4.16 lac for construction work have been provided for the year 1967-68 :—

1. Modernization of existing poultry farms at Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta.
2. Establishment of poultry rearing and demonstration units at Lahore, Multan, Hyderabad, Quetta, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Broiler poultry production is attaining its momentum as this is the only quickest and cheapest way for providing proteins of animals origin to the nation. The existing poultry farms are being expanded, more laying and breeder houses are being equipped for the production of more breeding birds and hatching eggs for distribution in the rural areas. For upgrading native poultry Rs. 3.80 lac have been provided during 1967-68. Five demonstration poultry units comprising 1000 laying broiler birds are being established for demonstration and training purposes at the principal towns like Lahore, Multan, Hyderabad, Rawalpindi, Quetta and Peshawar for which Rs. 2.19 lac have been provided for 1967-68.

To augment the poultry broiler production in Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad, poultry feeds would be subsidized and assisted with Rs. 1 crore for the implementation of the new scheme "Increased Broiler Production at Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad".

Animal Breeding/Research Stations

The following schemes are under implementation and the funds amounting to Rs. 6.60 lac including Rs.3,89 lac for construction work have been provided for the year 1967-68 :—

1. Establishment of Livestock Experiment Station Angora goat in Muzaffargarh.
2. Estabishment of Livestock Experiment Station Karakul-cum-Awasi at Muzaffargarh.
3. Development expenditure at Livestock Experiment Station, Qadirabad.
4. Fresian Sahiwal Cattle Cross-Breeding Programme.
5. Provision of spare parts and accessories for maintenance of tractors, etc.
6. Requirement of agriculture equipments at Directorate of Livestock Farms.
7. Increase in the production of nucleus stud stock at government farms.

There are about 6 government livestock experiment stations carrying out research in various breeds of cattle and buffaloes in their home tract. The research now being concentrated on the production of proven sires for distribution to the artificial insemination centres and breeding areas. The livestock experiment stations cater for the breeding of different breeds of animals e.g. Sahiwal, Nili/Ravi, Red Sindhi, Ram-Bouillet cross breeding. Angora goats, Karakul and Awasi milch-cum-carpet wool sheep are being propagated.

Additional facilities are being provided to grow more fodder for the livestock in the farms. Attempts are being made to procure spare parts and other accessories for agricultural machinery, tractors and vehicles for livestock farms.

Ceiling and exhaust fans are being provided at the nutrition section, under the control of the Directorate of Livestock Farms, maintained in the premises of College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.

To augment the milk supply in the country and fix new milk breed it is contemplated to cross Sahiwal cattle with Illarwara short horn/Jersy Red Danes/Guernsy. Cross-breeding programme is being planned at Bahadurnagar.

To undertake research on modern lines, latest books, journals and laboratory equipments will be procured at the cost of Rs. 0.50 lac during 1968-69.

Sheep Breeding

100 Karakul ewes and 12 rams were imported during 1964-65 for cross breeding with local breed for producing Karakul pelts. Now the strength is 198 including young-stock. 19 Karakul rams were issued during the current year up to 31.3.1968 in extension areas for breeding purposes, 100 local sheep would be purchased for cross breeding with Karakul during 1967-68.

50 Awasi ewes and 10 rams were imported from Lebanon during 1964-65. The present strength including young stock is 134. Awasi is a triple purpose breed, having milk and mutton-producing qualities and its wool being long stapled is famous for carpets. This breed is suitable for our local desert conditions and is, therefore, being multiplied at Livestock Breeding Stations, Rakh Khairewala, District Muzaffargarh.

50 Angora does and 10 Billy goats were imported from U.S.A. and are now being breed with Dairy goats. Rs. 0.94 lac have been provided during the year 1967-68 for cross breeding experiments. The present strength is 185 including young-stock.

Education and Research

The following schemes are under implementation and the funds amounting to Rs. 20,39,810.00 including Rs. 11,33,000.00 for construction work provided for the year 1967-68 :—

1. Livestock Production Research Institute, West Pakistan, Bahadurnagar, District Sahiwal.
2. West Pakistan Veterinary Research Institute, Lahore.
3. Development of Biological Production Section, Lahore.
4. Foot and Mouth Disease Research Centre, Lahore.
5. Scheme for the Study of Johne's Disease of Livestock in West Pakistan, Lahore.
6. Scheme for the Study of Anaerobic Diseases of Livestock.
7. Grant of scholarships to the students for studies at the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.
8. Additions and improvements of the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.
9. Scheme for the provision of modern equipments in the laboratories of the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.
10. Scheme for the construction of boundery wall of the hostel of the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.
11. Sound-proofing and furnishing of assembly hall in the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.
12. Extension of Wool Research Laboratory, Bahawalpur.

Research work on livestock production with special reference to breeding behaviour, service frequency, sex ratio, gestation period and fat percentage in milk and wool analysis would be undertaken. Rs. 12 lac have been provided during 1967-68 for the construction and equipment of laboratories, residential accommodation, purchase of animals and training of personnel abroad as compared to Rs. 11.00 lac for 1966-67.

Rs. 2.00 lac have been provided for the 255 scholarships for the nominees of different areas for attracting suitable candidates from rural areas for prosecuting studies at the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.

Arrangements for providing modern facilities and equipments for the improvement of library services for imparting better scientific education to the students of College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore are in hand.

Wool Research Laboratory, Bahawalpur is being extended and equipped with laboratory equipments to conduct wool research experiments and Rs. 0.10 lac have been provided for 1967-68.

Dairying

Karachi Milk Supply and Lahore Milk Supply schemes are under implementation and the funds amounting to Rs. 12.00 lac provided for the year 1967-68.

This industry has been placed in the private sector and the Department is providing technical knowledge to this sector after conducting survey about the surplus milk pocket areas.

Other Activities

National Horse and Cattle Show, extension of artificial insemination centres in Lahore region, development of Lahore and Bahawalpur zoos and destruction of wild boars schemes are under implementation and the funds amounting to Rs. 2.88 lac including Rs. 92,000.00 for construction work have been provided for the year 1967-68.

Rs. 1.00 lac is annually provided to organize National Horse and Cattle Show, Lahore. The artificial insemination centres in Lahore Region provided and constructed during the 2nd Plan require completion of construction work and Rs. 0.92 lac has been provided during the year 1967-68. Lahore/Bahawalpur Zoological gardens are replacing their old decaying exhibits. Rs. 0.50 and 0.30 lac have been provided for the import of exhibits and construction of more housing accommodation for the animals.

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Revenue

Agricultural Credit

Agricultural credit in the form of taccavi loans through Revenue agencies is advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883, for sinking wells, installation of tubewells, levelling of lands and hiring of tractors and under Agriculturists' Loans Act XVII of 1958 for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, bullocks, and small agricultural implements. The loans enable the cultivators to improve their means of irrigation and to develop their holdings. It does not only help them to improve their standard of living but also goes a long way to promote the "Grow More Food" campaign which has acquired added urgency in view of world food shortage. The loan is recovered with a nominal interest in easy half-yearly instalments.

The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,15,00,000.00 for distribution as taccavi loan during the year 1967-68 (ending June, 1968) out of which Rs. 1,10,95,000.00 have so far been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners. An amount of Rs. 1,06,00,000.00 is reported to have been distributed amongst the Deputy Commissioners for advancing taccavi loans to the deserving cultivators etc. According to the available report 69 wells have been sunk and 17 tubewells installed from July, 1967 to December, 1967.

Settlements

Settlement operations are undertaken by the Revenue Department with a view to revising record of rights and re-assessment of land revenue. During the year 1967-68 settlement operations remained in progress in Sheikhupura, Lasbella, de-excluded area of D.G.Khan, Kalat, Chagai, Loralai (Bori and Musakhel tehsils), Zhob (Fort Sandaman tehsil), Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan and merged area of Hazara districts.

Settlement operations will continue during the next financial year in the above areas except merged areas of Hazara, Bori and Musakhel tehsils of Loralai District. The Settlement Officers have almost completed the measurement work in these areas and they are busy in finalizing the miscellaneous work.

In order to bring the entire Kalat Division at par with the other settled districts of the Province, settlement operations are still in progress. Dhadar tehsil and Balanari sub-tehsil of Karachi district have been settled. The operations are at present in progress in Bhag, Mastung, Gandawah Jhal Magsi tehsils, and are likely to be completed in the two districts by 1978.

The Survey Department has been deputed to assist the Settlement staff in survey and measurement work in the Lasbella district and the work will be completed within the shortest possible time.

The settlement of Barkan, Chaman and Kohlu tehsils and Marri Bugti areas has been completed. Settlement operations are now in progress in Bori, Musakhel and Fort Sandeman tehsils. The Settlement Officer has almost completed the measurement work in the first two tehsils and now he has started the measurement work in Fort Sandeman tehsil during the year 1967-68. After completion of this work he will take up Kakar Khorasan tehsil.

The Finance Department has also agreed to starting of settlement operations in the Hyderabad and Khairpur districts during the year 1968-69. Necessary administrative approval has already been issued. Four Deputy Collectors and sixteen Mukhtiarkars are getting settlement training at Sheikhupura. They have taken up their assignments since 1st July, 1968.

There are still considerable areas which are unsettled and those which are settled but are awaiting re-settlement as their term has expired. The Board of Revenue has prepared a comprehensive programme for their settlement and they will be taken up shortly.

Unification of Land Administration Laws

The year 1967-68 saw marked progress in the unification of Land Administration Laws, in the different regions of West Pakistan.

The promulgation of the West Pakistan Land Revenue Act 1967, has been acclaimed as an important achievement. The new law consolidates and amends the laws relating to Land Revenue, in the province of West Pakistan. It aims at removing the disparities in the concept of proprietary rights, in the south and north zones, by providing for conferment of proprietary rights on the land lords in the former Sind, whose limited rights approximated to the status of "grantees" of state land, in the former Punjab ; streamlining and improving the procedure, for preparation and maintenance of revenue records; and introduction of a uniform system of assessment, throughout the Province, so as to equalise the burden of taxation on landowners. The Act has come into force from the first day of January, 1968, in the whole of the Province, except the tribal areas and the Nasirabad Sub-Division of Jacobabad District.

The West Pakistan Land Revenue Rules and the West Pakistan Land Revenue Assessment Rules, have since been drafted and published, for eliciting public opinion, thereon.

Bills for the unification of the following Land Administration Laws, are pending consideration of the Provincial Assembly :—

The West Pakistan Alienation of Land and Rural Credit Bill

In order to preserve agricultural economy and to afford protection to petty zamindars, against unscrupulous creditors, suitable checks have been proposed, under this bill, on the alienation of agricultural land, where relationship of a debtor and creditor exists.

The Colonization of Government Lands

In the former Sind, provisions for the grant and administration of state lands were contained in the Sind Land Revenue Code, 1879 since repealed, under the West Pakistan Land Revenue Act, 1967, the

(Punjab) West Pakistan Amendment Bill

Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912, embodies comprehensive provisions for the grant and administration of state lands. This Law is proposed to be extended to the province as a whole.

Court Fees

In addition to the above, the Court Fees (West Pakistan Amendment) Bill, has also been drafted providing for rationalization of court fees and for conversion of the rates into decimal coinage. Further consideration of the Bill has been deferred, till the Law Commission, constituted by the Government of Pakistan, submits its report on this Law.

Pre-emption

A bill had also been drafted for the unification of Pre-emption Laws. It was, however, decided to defer consideration of the Bill, till the unified laws on Land Revenue, Tenancy, Alienation of Land and Colonization are passed by the Provincial Assembly.

Amendments are also being finalized in the following Land Laws:—

Tenancy

The Tenancy Laws, presently in force in the various regions, are being reviewed, with a view to place the land-tenure system on a firm basis and to rationalise the provisions, for the settlement of disputes, between landlords and tenants. These amendments are likely to be finalised shortly, by the Council of Ministers.

Acquisition of Land

An amending bill has been drafted for bringing about improvements in the Land Acquisition Act 1894, in its application to the Province of West Pakistan. The amendments are being finalized, in consultation with the Law Department.

Consolidation of Holdings.

A total number of 897 revenue estates with an area of 16,67,362 acres has been consolidated during the period from the 1st July, 1966 to 31st December, 1967. This area was lying fragmented into 6,20,989 plots which were reduced to 2,77,859 plots after consolidation, thus facilitating the introduction of improved and mechanised methods of cultivation such as installation of tubewells and use of tractors etc. An area of 36,726 acres of waste land has been brought under plough as a result of consolidation operations.

Various amenities such as reservation of plots for common needs e. g. extension of village abadis, play-grounds, schools, graveyards and paths linking with pacca roads, etc., have also been provided during the consolidation operations with a view to developing the revenue estate as model villages.

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Food

General

The activities of the Food Department revolved around maintenance of reserve stocks of wheat, procurement and distribution of foodgrains and purchase of superior and coarse rice for supply to East Pakistan and export to foreign countries.

The basic philosophy of free enterprise in foodgrains trade held the field. Limited control on movement of foodgrains towards border areas was, however, maintained and only issue rate of wheat from Provincial reserve and ex-mill rate of wheat atta was notified.

Functions

The functions of the Department are generally correlated to crop conditions. At times of deficit, the emphasis has been on planned distribution of foodgrains enabling the consumers to purchase their requirements at reasonable prices. At times of plenty it plays the role of custodian of surplus stocks of foodgrains, preserved for release to consumers during the lean period of the year. With the gradual tendency towards urbanization and rise in per capita income there is an imperceptible shift of expenditure on purchase of wheat in comparison to other cereals. Maintenance of an adequate reserve of wheat in the Province has, therefore, assumed considerable importance in the context of price stabilization.

Food Deficit

Production of major foodgrains during the year 1967-68 aggregated to 72.15 lac tons. The balance available for internal consumption after deducting 13.46 lac tons for seed, wastage and cattle feed and 3.60 lac tons of rice procured for export and supply to East Pakistan, was 55.09 lac tons. The population during the year 1968 was estimated at 51,47,008 souls the estimated requirements of wheat and other cereals at the rate of 12.8 oz. per capita daily worked out to 67,09,600 tons. So the Province was thus deficit to the tune of about 12 lac tons during the year under review.

Food Situation

Food situation had to be tackled on war footing notwithstanding the fact that it had shown some improvement over the last year. Production of wheat in the year 1966-67 was of the order of 42.66 lac tons as compared to 38.54 lac tons during the preceding year. The prices of wheat in the beginning of the year 1967-68, therefore, ruled high due to lesser carry over of stocks from the preceding year.

Various measures were put into operation to assure supply of wheat and wheat atta to consumers at reasonable rates and to stabilise the market prices. Despatches of imported wheat, maize and *sorghum* were arranged from Karachi to up-country stations through special trains.

Wheat Policy

Government had committed itself to purchase any quantity of indegenous wheat offered on voluntary basis at the flour price of Rs. 17.00

per maund. For this purpose, about 200 wheat purchasing centres functioned all over the Province. A quantity of 4,488 tons of indigenous wheat of 1966-67 crop and 4,69,625 tons of 1967-68 crop was tendered for purchase.

To bridge the gap between estimated availability and demand a quantity of about 12.75 lac tons of foodgrains 11,73,979 tons wheat, 54,752 tons maize and 46,183 tons sorghum was imported during the year.

Milling Policy

To increase availability of wheat atta and maintain its quality the restrictions imposed on production of fines in December, 1966, were allowed to continue. The Roller Flour Mills and Modern Wheat Grinding Plants at Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Lahore and Karachi produced wholemeal atta with three per cent extraction of bran. Distribution of wheat, wheat flour, imported maize and sorghum was arranged through 7,642 ration depots and fair price shops established both in urban and rural areas. These commodities were dished out at the following notified rates :—

Commodity		*Per maund*
(*i*) Wheat	...	Rs. 17.37
(*ii*) Wheat atta	...	Rs. 18.75
(*iii*) Imported maize	...	Rs. 14.87
(*iv*) Sorghum	...	Rs. 15.75 upto 18-11-1967.
		Rs. 16.32 from 19-11-1967.

A quantity of 8,95,110 tons of wheat, 95,814 tons of maize and 40,757 tons of sorghum was issued to Roller Flour Mills and ration depots for distribution to consumers.

Movement of Foodgrains on Private Trade Account

In spite of tight supply position of wheat in the open market no curbs were imposed on movement of wheat and wheat atta except towards the defined border areas and Frontier region by road. 190 Marketing Intelligence Centres functioned for collection of information regarding prices and arrivals of major foodgrains in mandis and their despatch to other stations. Arrivals of wheat in various mandis in the Province during the year 1967-68 aggregated to 70,68,340 bags as compared to 40,67,748 bags during the preceding year.

Open Market Prices of Wheat

The prices of indigenous wheat showed a downward trend with the harvesting of wheat of 1967-68 crop and generally ranged between Rs. 16.00 to Rs. 18.00 per maund in surplus areas and Rs. 18.00 to Rs. 20.00 per maund in deficit areas.

Anti-Smuggling Measures

Anti-smuggling measures were tightened up to guard against dissipation of foodgrains into wrong channels.

Rice

Superior rice was procured in Central Zone for export and coarse rice in Southern Region for supply to East Pakistan. Procurement of superior rice aggregated to about 1,99,724 tons and of coarse rice to 1,59,745 tons, valued about Rs. 26 crore and of coarse rice about Rs. 11 crores respectively. The resultant earning/saving of foreign exchange was thus estimated at Rs. 37 crore.

To ensure handsome return to growers, it was decided to increase the procurement price of Basmati rice from Rs. 31 per maund in 1967-68 to Rs. 38 per maund in 1968-69. The procurement prices of Permal, Begmi, Kangni and Joshi rice were maintained at the previous level. The procurement price of Irri rice was fixed at Rs. 19 per maund.

Suggar

The year 1967-68 was a lean year in production of sugar. Sugar mills in the Province produced about 2.43 lac tons of sugar during the crushing season, 1967-68, as against the estimated requirements of about 3.20 lac tons. Control on its distribution, which was lifted in October, 1966, was reintroduced for about three months, to make sugar available to consumers at reasonable prices. To improve the supply position of sugar, it was decided to import 30,000 tons on bonus vouchers through the Trading Corporation of Pakistan. Free import of sugar was subsequently allowed on bonus vouchers through the private sector and control on its distribution withdrawn.

To induce the growers to bring production of sugarcane at the desired level, the minimum price of sugarcane for the crushing season, 1968-69, linked to 8 per cent recovery, was fixed at Rs. 2.50 per maund at mill's gate.

Storage Accommodation

Foodgrains storage assumed tremendous importance in the wake of Self-Sufficiency Programme whereby production of foodgrains is expected to register a substantial increase. Construction of godowns under two projects namely 'Additional Storage Accommodation' of the capacity of 1,35,000 tons and 'House Type Godowns' of the capacity of 1,48,000 tons remained in progress. On completion of two schemes by the end of 1968, government owned accommodation of the capacity of 7.00 lac tons would be available in the Province. Keeping in view the bumper wheat crop harvested during the year 1967-68 and the anticipated increase in production of foodgrains in the coming year, three new schemes envisaging construction of additional capacity of 3,22,500 tons have been sponsored. With the completion of these schemes, West Pakistan would have adequate storage accommodation to meet its requirements.

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Natural Calamities

The appointment of the Member (Revenue), Board of Revenue was notified by Government as Relief Commissioner for the Province. His function includes the provision of relief in natural calamities, like flood, fire, locust, famine and earthquakes. The Relief Commissioner is also ex-officio Chairman of the West Pakistan Flood Commission.

Relief and succour is provided to the victims of the major calamities in the light of the standing instructions. In case of need, the grant is supplemented from the West Pakistan Governor's Relief Fund. The Governor is the Chairman and the Member (Revenue) is Vice-Chairman of the Governor's Relief Fund Committee.

Relief Measures

Rain Havoc

The close of the last rainy season was marked by unprecedented rains in Karachi and part of the Hyderabad Division. The floods in Karachi surpassed all previous records. The rivulets, notably the Lyari, overflowed the low-lying areas and the high-tide in the sea, hampered the flow of flood water and aggravated the situation. At several places water was 3 to 12 feet deep. As a result, 21 persons lost their lives; 30,000 families were rendered homeless and about 12,000 jhuggis collapsed. Other buildings were also seriously damaged.

A large number of huts collapsed in the low-lying areas of Hyderabad Division. Damage to crops and cattle was also reported from Badin, Tando Muhammad Khan and other areas of the Hyderabad District. The damage was extensive in Thatta District, particularly in the Shah Bunder Sub-Division and in parts of the Thatta Sub-Division. In Thatta District, 5,907 hutments and 2,453 katcha houses were damaged or collapsed.

Epidemics

All measures were adopted for checking the spread of epidemics and for affording immediate relief to the sufferers. In Karachi a total amount of Rs. 12,20,000.00 including Rs. 5 lac from the President's Relief Fund, was granted for distribution, mainly to those Jhuggi-dwellers, whose huts were washed away. A total amount of Rs. 2 lac was allocated for affording relief to the sufferers in the Hyderabad and Thatta Districts, of the Hyderabad Division. In addition to the grant of monetary relief, 1,000 tons of World Food Programme wheat was allocated, for free distribution among the flood sufferers in Karachi. Another 1,600 tons of wheat was allocated in the Hyderabad Division.

Distribution of Wheat

The Central Government obtained 9,000 metric tons of free wheat under the World Food Programme. It was distributed on special ration cards to the old, infirm, and destitute persons who suffered from drought or floods, in the affected areas of Sargodha, Multan, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Kalat and Karachi Divisions.

Boat Tragedy

In July, 1967 a boat capsized in the River Ravi, near Mari Pattan, in the Lyallpur District where more than 47 persons were drowned. An amount of Rs. 500.00 from the Governor's Relief Fund was awarded to a soldier Mr. Muhammad Ali who arranged rescue work at the time of disaster and helped save valuable lives.

Lyallpur Tehsil was declared calamity affected on account of the damage caused by the very heavy rains and the flow of sewerage water, which threatened the outlying abadis. The powers of the Relief Commissioner, West Pakistan, were delegated to the Commissioner, Sargodha Division/Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur.

District-level Relief Measure

In flood affected areas relief on the district level is also organised by the Deputy Commissioners under the supervision of the Commissioners of the respective divisions. The relief measures were formulated in the form of flood protection schemes. Relief is organised by the District Flood Relief Committee comprising of official and non-official members of the district concerned for the maximum benefit of the public. The flood affected areas are divided in small sectors which are attended by relief parties. Immediately on receipt of high flood signals these parties go into action aiming at securing necessary arrangements for issuing flood warnings, evacuation of the marooned people and providing food and medicines to the affected people. The various gratuitous relief grants, taccavi loans and other articles of human necessity are distributed amongst the flood sufferers through these relief parties.

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Industries

General

The Government of West Pakistan acquired two cement factories of the Associated Cement Companies Limited at Wah and Rohri with effect from 13th March, 1965.

These factories were run for an interim period upto 12th September, 1966, by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of West Pakistan. With effect from 13th September, 1966 the Government of West Pakistan constituted a Board of Management consisting of the Chairman, Managing Director and a Finance Director.

Working

In spite of the old and obsolete plants and various obstacles like shortage of power and interrupted supply of gas, the production and sales of the Organization have been well above the rated capacity of the two factories. In 1967-68 the Organization has set the highest record of despatches and profits.

Special Products

The Organization has successfully introduced special cements to meet the specialized needs of our growing economy. The manufacture of these cements was made possible after intensive research so that they fully meet relevant American and British standards.

The most important of these special products is *Sulphate Resisting Cement* manufactured for the first time in our country by our Rohri factory. This cement is now being used widely within the country and large quantities are being exported to the entire satisfaction of overseas buyers.

Rapid Hardening Cement is also very useful for urgent and emergency jobs, where speed of work is essential such as repairs to bridges, airstrips, power houses etc. The cement can be supplied in commercial quantities by Wah factory.

Other special cements, which are under investigations are Low Heat Cement (for dams and mass concrete), High Alumina Cement (for refactory linings etc.) and Oil-Well Cement for use in establishing deep bores of oil-wells.

Expansion

The Government of Pakistan has sanctioned a scheme for rehabilitation and expansion of both the factories. An agreement for the supply of two plants, one for Rohri and other for Wah has been signed with a Japanese firm, Messers. Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Company Limited, Osaka, Japan, for import of cement making machinery and its accessories against 5th and 6th Yen Credits. It is expected that by 1970 the expansion and modernization of these factories will be completed which will increase the output by 2.80 lac tons annually taking the total production to 6.40 lac tons. The cost of this project is estimated at Rs. 5.70 crore.

West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (WPIDC)

It seems on old story now, yet it would be salutary to remember that less than 20 years ago Pakistan made its place on the map of the world as a fledelging country which could make neither cloth nor paper, neither pins nor needles, nor even enough soap and tooth brushes. Today we are self-sufficient in all these things and many more.

Following the bifurcation of the P.I.D.C. into two Provincial Corporations, the W.P.I.D.C. started functioning from July, 1962 with the aims of accelerating the pace of industrial development by setting up projects in industrial fields, listed in their respective charters, supplementing private enterprise and transferring the projects developed by them to provide enterprise wherever feasible and desirable.

Function and Character

The fields entrusted to the W.P.I.D.C. are: Jute, Paper Board and Newsprint, Heavy Engineering (including Iron and Steel but excluding Shipbuilding), Shipbuilding, Heavy Chemical (other than Fertilizers), Ferti lizers, Sugar, Cement, Textiles, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Dyestuff, Coal and Peat, exploitation of Marine Fisheries except fisheries outside territorial waters, Industries based on forest products, Refractory Products, Clay products and Salt. The Corporation is also responsible for the development of Natural Gas as an agent of the Central Government. Recently, the Government has authorised the W.P.I.D.C. to provide consultancy services both within and outside Pakistan in fields in which the Corporation has developed technical know-how and experience.

Finances

The finances of the Corporation are secured from the Government through annual budgetary grants. In addition, the Corporation receives foreign loans/credits either from Consortium countries under the aegis of the World Bank or directly from suppliers of machinery as "suppliers" credit. Funds are also raised from private sources both in local and foreign currency although on a limited scale. The Government decided to treat these funds as loan to the Corporation carrying an interest of 2 per cent for 1965-66, 3 per cent for 1966-67, 4 per cent for 1967-68 and levelling of at 4¾ per cent from 1968-69 onwards. Accordingly, the W.P.I.D.C. retains all dividends and other incomes received from projects and pays to the Government interest on the development funds at the prescribed rates. Under the revised arrangement, the Corporation paid charges to Government and it is estimated around Rs. 165.02 lac for 1967-68.

WPIDC & Third Five Year Plan

Development effort is concentrated on achieving the target of Rs. 859.30 million provided in Third Five Year Plan. The list of project included in the Third Plan programme are mostly sophisticated and basic in

character. Most of the Heavy Industry projects have either been launched or are ready for implementation after their technical and economic feasibilities were confirmed by reputed foreign consultants. Thus, work on Pak Machine Tool Factory and Heavy Mechanical Complex is already well underway and the schemes for a Heavy Electrical Complex, Heavy Foundry and Forge, Kalabagh Steel Mill, High Pressure Pipes, Ammonium Sulphate and Nitrate Fertilizer are ready for implementation.

Projects Completed

The Corporation has so far completed 48 industrial projects including a capital outlay of Rs. 895.17 million. during 1966-67, while Cement Plant, Daudkhel, Crescent Jute Products Limited, Jaranwala and Tar Distillation Plant, Daudkhel, Timber Seasoning Plant, Pirawala and Timber Preservation and Treatment Plant, Havelian projects' developmental work was completed.

The completed projects cover industries like Fertilizers, Natural Gas, Shipyard, Sugar, Cement (White and Portland), Carpets, and Woollen Textile, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, Paper and Board, Timber Seasoning/Preservation, Jute manufacture and mining ventures of Coal, Salt, Limestone and Gypsum. 11 projects involving an investment of Rs. 44.77 million and comprising of two paper/board mills, two chemical plants, a woollen mill and 6 cotton ginning factories have been transferred to private management and are wholly owned by them. In addition, private enterprise has been associated in 14 other projects to the extent of Rs. 169.36 million, of these the management of 8 projects also rests in private hands.

Investment

Out of 48 projects completed so far, 19 are being managed by private enterpreneurs while the remaining are under WPIDC's management. Investment-wise, private enterprise has contributed about 24 per cent of total capital in the completed projects.

Production

The managed projects are producing a variety of goods and in some of the selected fields such as Cement, Fertilizers, Salt, Coal and Shipbuilding etc, they constitute a major part of industrial potential of West Pakistan. The estimated value of these goods (at 1962-63 constant prices) for the first half of the financial year 1967-68, amounts to Rs. 137.72 million as compared to Rs. 255.11 million for the preceding year 1966-67.

Financial Results

The WPIDC's managed projects have shown sustained improvement in recent years in their financial operations. According to provisional estimates for the year 1966-67, the Corporation's managed projects earned a net profit of Rs. 32.22 million giving a return of 6.04 per cent on total investment as compared to a profit of Rs. 25.26 million and a percentage return of 4.74 per cent in 1965-66.

WPIDC's managed projects viz. Zeal Pak Cement Factory, Ltd., Harnai Woollen Mills Ltd., Indus Gas Company Ltd., Lyallpur Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd., and Makerwal Collieries Ltd., are regularly declaring dividends. In addition, WPIDC receives dividends from its invest

ments in associated companies which are under private management, such as Karachi Gas Company Ltd., Sui Gas Transmission Company Ltd., Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd., Charsadda Sugar Mills Ltd., and Bawany Sugar Mills Ltd.

Current Development Programme

The Corporation is presently implementing 19 schemes involving capital outlay of Rs. 1006.37 million. Development work on these schemes, is in different stages of completion. The Corporation during the first half of the Third Plan period, has completed 5 projects with a capital cost of Rs. 41.82 million. Extension of Lyallpur Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd., Lyallpur, Balancing of Production Units of MGFF, Multan, Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd., Hyderabad, Installation of Mechanical Haulage, Kalabagh, Development of Rock Salt Mines and Quarries in West Pakistan, Development of Degari Coal Mines, Degari (First Phase), and extension of Gas Distribution Lines to Kotri/Hyderabad projects have been completed by the close of the financial year 1967-68.

Fertilizer

In the field of Fertilizers, WPIDC has under implementation the Balancing Scheme of Production Units of Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory, Multan which was approved by EC and NEC in April, 1967. The project with a view to produce 29,700 and 16,500 tons of Ammonium Nitrate and Urea respectively per year, envisages installation of 60 tons per day ammonia plant. The plant is at present producing the required amount of Ammonium Nitrate and Urea.

The Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate Fertilizer Project Multan Scheme designed to produce, 6,00,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate which is equivalent to 7,50,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and involves an outlay of Rs. 293.16 million. The scheme approved by CDWP in January, 1968, will now be considered by EC and NEC. Now according to the decision of the Government the scheme is being slightly modified to shift its originally proposed location at Daudkhel to Multan.

The Corporation has further prepared expansion schemes for both the Pak-American Fertilizer Factory at Daudkhel and the Chemicals and Fertilizer Factory of Lyallpur. The civil engineering works of Pak-American Fertilizers have been completed. The erection work has been completed during the year 1967-68 and the plant would be ready for regular production during the year 1968-69. Chemicals and Fertilizers schemes, aim at raising the existing production capacity from 18,000 tons to 54,000 tons per annum of Superphosphates. The erection of the Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate plant alongwith allied civil engineering work has been completed.

The plant and machinery of the balancing unit has arrived and the erection work has been started and the plant would be ready for production by the end of 1968.

Dhariala Potash Fertilizer Factory Dhariala (Ist phase)

The survey scheme of Dhariala Potash Fertilizer Factory, Dhariala, was approved by EC and NEC on 19th June, 1966. Modified scheme (first phase) costing Rs. 2.5 million was submitted by WPIDC on 9-11-1963.

A contract has been concluded with M/s Industrial Export, Bucharest, Romania for the supply (under barter agreement) of one complete set of T-50-B-Type Drilling Rig and other equipment for the drilling work at Dhariala.

Pakistan Machine Tools Factory, Landhi

It is designed to produce, horizontal, vertical and universal machine tools, gear boxes and differential die-casting and forging having an annual turnover of Rs. 45 million on single shift basis and Rs. 90 million on double shift basis. The capital cost of the project is estimated around Rs. 116.20 million.

Almost 99 per cent of construction of open air store, road and external services tunnel work have been completed. Moreover, 95 per cent construction work of staff building and gate-keepers building have been completed. The training institute has also been completed. It is anticipated that the factory will start its partial production during the year 1968-69.

Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila

The scheme of Heavy Mechanical Complex was revised following Chinese collaboration in the project. The revised scheme of this complex, costing Rs. 151.29 million, was submitted to the Government in April, 1966. It envisages manufacturing equipments for cement and sugar mills, plants, low pressure package type boilers, travelling cranes, railway material, road building machines, medium pressure vessels and miscellaneous steel structure. The tonnage of machinery to be produced at the Taxila Complex would be 14,500 valued at 61.25 million.

WPIDC also plans to set up a Heavy Foundry and Forge as an adjunct to the Heavy Mechanical Complex at Taxila, at a capital cost of Rs. 143.54 million.

Heavy Electrical Complex, Taxila

The planning work of Heavy Electrical Complex, Taxila was completed by the WPIDC during the year 1966-67 and a revised scheme having an outlay of Rs. 143.87 was finalised. The scheme was approved by CDWP in December, 1967. The project is being set-up with Russian collaboration and they are presently examining the project in all its details to firm up the technical and economic aspects. As soon as these details are ready the developmental work will be taken in hand.

The heavy electrical complex marks the beginning of a new and more fruitful phase of collaboration between the two countries. The Soviet participation in such key projects in the heavy industrial section should make a far-reaching impact on the national economy and take it a step further on the road to economic self reliances. The complex, which will cost over Rs. 13 crore, involve bearing financial commitment and a high quality of technical assistance.

It is hoped that the new projects will be completed in record time at a competitive cost. The complex, in particular, is expected to start

production in 1970-71. When completed, it is estimated to save foreign exchange worth Rs. 12 crore.

Kalabagh Steel Mills, Kalabagh

The Kalabagh Steel Mills, which would rank amongst the country's biggest industrial ventures, envisages to produce 8,15,000 tons of rolled steel products based on indigenous iron ore available in the country.

The Steel Mill, with its proposed annual production capacity of one million tons, will run into the fourth plan. It will save foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 27 crore a year.

Together with the heavy mechanical complex already being set-up by China whose annual output would be 15,000 tons of machinery including complete plants of sugar, cement and railway equipment etc. billets, medium sections, merchant bars and wire rods would be produced.

France, West Germany and Austria had also shown interest in financing the first phase of the Kalabagh Steel Mill project.

The Corporation had submitted a scheme for a steel mill based on Kalabagh iron ore, and the USSR Government had agreed to render technical and economic assistance in the construction of the mill. An agreement for the economic and technical feasibility report on the mill had recently been signed between WPIDC and Tiajprom—expert of the USSR.

Cement and Refractors

Expansion of Zeal Pak Cement Factory, Hyderabad (5th and 6th kilns) ready in all respects will be producing 6 lakhs tons of cement per annum, bringing the total installed capacity of the project to 10.8 lakh tons per annum. The project is estimated at a capital cost of Rs. 98.7 million.

General Refractories Ltd. Landhi

WPIDC is balancing and modernizing a refractory plant at Landhi (Karachi) which has been taken over by the Corporation from Hyderabad Trust in January, 1965. It is proposed to produce 10,000 tons of fire bricks at a capital cost of 5.44 million.

Ship Building Industry

The Part-I Phase II scheme of the Karachi Shipyard costing Rs. 32.00 million is presently under implementation. The Shipyard will be able to construct three ships of over 12,000 DWT in a year, besides, providing other facilities. When completed, additional facilities of berthing and dry docking will be available at the Shipyard, capable of meeting the growing demand for shipping facilities. Work is also in progress in respect of manufacture of Spheriodal Graphite Iron Casting at the KSEW. The unit will cost Rs. 1.83 million and will be able to produce 300 tons of High Cast/Iron per year. In addition, plans are being drawn for setting up a pipe spinning plant as an adjunct project to Karachi Shipyard, capable of producing 7,500 tons of pipes per annum.

Collieries

The Corporation has under implementation different Degari Coal Mines, Sharigh Coal Mines etc. collieries scheme. Under Degari Coal Mines overall scheme, the collieries were to produce 1000 tons of coal per day including a capital outlay of Rs. 38.10 million. Although the target

of 500 tons per day was proposed to be achieved by June, 1968, it has been possible to reach it earlier, December, 1967.

Sharigh Coal Mines Scheme envisages a production capacity of 450 tons of coal per day through a capital investment of Rs. 27.69 million. The target was to be achieved by 1969 but it has been made possible to complete it a year before.

Manufacture of High Pressure Steel Pipe for Gas and Other Industries

The Corporation has drawn up a scheme to set up manufacture of high pressure steel pipe for Gas and other industries near Kotri costing Rs. 18.4 million aiming at producing 24,000 tons of high pressure steel pipe.

The Corporation has also prepared another scheme, Extension of Gas Distribution to new towns, costing Rs. 20.00 million. Out of this only part of the scheme which relates to "Extension of Gas Distribution lines to Kotri, Hyderabad and Shikarpur", costing Rs. 6.24 million has been approved. The survey work of the proposed route has been completed, and is being studied by the Railway administration and Department of Explosives.

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Small and Cottage Industries Development

The Central Government assumed the responsibility for the development of industries employing 50 or more workers under the Development of Industries (Federal Control) Act, 1950. This led to an emphasis on large and medium industry.

The industrial policies followed prior to the publication of the First Plan (1953) were designed to spoonfeed the cottage industries to sustain their existence for the interium period mainly by way of providing tax concessions viz.—

(*i*) Handloom units of any size were made exempt from the excise duty on cloth ;

(*ii*) Powerloom units employing 4 or less powerlooms were exempted like-wise ; and

(*iii*) Cottage industries having a gross annual turn-over of Rs. 36,000 or less were made exempt from the sales tax.

This type of spoon-feeding made the private enterprise complacent and contented with his living on tax-margins.

Handloom

Handloom industry was then the largest cottage industry. Price and distribution controls on yarn had brought into existence a very large number of "idle looms" for obtaining quota. The Fact Finding Committee on Handloom Industry (1955) discovered 86,235 such looms in West Pakistan and further testified that the real earnings of the handloomers had been declining. As and when the aforesaid controls were abolished, the bulk of the handloom industry disappeared and only those units survived which had adopted specialised lines of production.

Art-Silk

The fact of the art-silk industry had not been different. The art-silk licences brought into existence a privileged class which gradually became addict to easy-money-making. As and when the art-silk was placed on bonus, only about half a dozen of factories equipped with preparatory and finishing plants survived. A huge investment made in the growth of art-silk industry thus went waste.

Small Industry Corporation

The First Plan did present a separate programme for the development of cottage industries in West Pakistan. This was not an ambitious programme and only a sum of Rs. 25.00 million was allocated in that Plan for this purpose. The Plan also recommended the establishment of two small industries corporations one for the Federal area of

Karachi and the other for the remaining West Pakistan. The latter never came into existence and the former engaged itself mainly in the import and distribution of raw materials among the craftsmen and artisans.

The history of small industries development in West Pakistan commences with the Second Five Year Plan. This Plan presented an ambitious development programme of Rs. 95.00 million (excluding the cost of schemes for the Tribal areas, Azad Kashmir, the northern areas, and those to be implemented directly by the Ministry of Industries). In addition, Government of Pakistan issued a separate Small Industries Investment Schedule the cost of which was Rs. 91.95 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs 58.70 million.

Like the First Plan, the Second Plan also recommended the establishment of a Small Industries Corporation. This came into being in the year 1960. But as it happened two years thereafter, in the year 1962, this as well as the Corporation at Karachi were merged together in the WPIDC to form its Small Industries Division which remained in existence till the end of the Second Plan period.

Small Industries programme costing Rs. 106 million was planned for the public sector. Government, however, approved 49 schemes costing about Rs. 77 million, and released funds amounting to Rs. 51.00 million out of which Rs. 48.00 million were used for these projects. Another amount of Rs. 2.00 million was used for the headquarter and zonal office of the Corporation raising investment in the public sector to Rs. 50.00 million. In this way a sound basis was laid for the development of small industries in West Pakistan.

As regards the private sector 409 new industrial units were assisted by way of providing loan in local and foreign currencies amounting to Rs. 15.51 million. The total investment in these units amounted to Rs. 46.53 million approximately. These units have a capacity to produce goods valuing Rs. 70 million every year. On the basis of a study carried out it was found that the investment thus made created 5000 new jobs.

Industrial Estates

The Third Plan presented a Small Industries programme of Rs. 70.00 million for West Pakistan. In October, 1965, Government established a new Small Industries Corporation for the Province. The definition of small industry was revised to cover industrial units using fixed assets of the value of Rs. 5 lac or less. The new Corporation was also vested with adequate powers of sanctioning and licensing small industrial units for materials and spares.

The most important project developed during the Second Plan period relates to the establishment of nine small industries estates at Peshawar, Gujrat, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lahore, Bahawalpur, Sukkur, Larkana and Quetta. The total approved cost of these estates in the public sector is Rs. 24.00 million.

Colonisation of these estates which offer fully developed sites for about 2,300 factories is a slow process depending on the availability of foreign exchange to meet the cost of imported equipment. Two of these estates at Gujranwala and Sialkot have already been almost colonised with the IDA Credit. As regards the remaining seven estates a total investment of Rs. 258.58 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 129.29 million is needed for their colonisation.

A specific mention may be made here of the IDA Credit of $ 6.5 million which became available for the Estate at Gujranwala and Sialkot and the four institutions to be established for that purpose. The utilisation of this credit had been slow during the Second Plan period. It is after the establishment of this Corporation that an emphasis was laid to utilise this credit and by now this is fully consumed.

The Corporation also provides assistance to the industrial units to be established outside the small industries estates in West Pakistan.

Service Centre

The other significant project developed during the Second Plan period is that of service centres. This includes a Small Industries Institute established at Lahore primarily to guide new investments in the small industries sector and seven service centres, two for light engineering at Gujranwala and Karachi, two for textile at Multan and Karachi, and one each for cutlery at Nizamabad, sports goods at Sialkot and ceramic at Gujrat. These centres offer common production facilities and service like tooling, designing, training and research etc. to the industries they serve. These were still in the process of being established at the time the Corporation came into being in 1965. These have been completed and set into operation. An investment of Rs. 217.95 lac was made on the small industries institutions uptill March, 1968.

The Corporation does not charge for the training, research and advisory services offered through these centres. The production service is the only facility which is charged. From the sale of these services the Corporation earned Rs. 3.61 lac during the year 1965-66 and Rs. 5.01 lac in the year 1966-67. This shows the popularity of these centres.

Handicrafts Development

This Corporation is also responsible for the development of handicrafts in West Pakistan. On its establishment, it reviewed the entire handicraft development programme and decided to re-organise that programme with the specific object of achieving a substantial expansion in the production and sale of handicrafts.

The Handicraft Design Centre at Lahore is the premier institution in this field. The working of these centres was evaluated and on its basis a plan was drawn up to re-organise it. Government of West Pakistan have since approved the scheme of its re-organization which is now being implemented. There had been no Design Research Shop attached to this centre. This has now been added. A Design Research

programme was planned and pushed through. Since October, 1965, this centre has produced 817 improved and new designs and 523 prototypes. The growing improvement in the design of Pakistani handicrafts is bearing fruit in the form of increasing export and local sale.

The Corporation also took over from the former SID/WPIDC 12 handicraft development centres at D.I. Khan, Rawalpindi, Murree, Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Hala, Quetta, Loralai and Kalat. This Corporation has improved the working of these centres by :—

(*a*) Raising the number of trainees from 81 in 1965-66 to 105 in 1966-67 ;

(*b*) Adding production units to these centres for providing apprenticeship facilities to the passed-out trainees and expanding handicraft production mainly for export ;

(*c*) Using these institutions as laboratories to develop technology to mechanise certain processes involved in the crafts assigned to each centre for development.

There are nine handicraft shops in West Pakistan at Swat, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Hyderabad, and three in Karachi. These handicraft shops have played a decisive role in the development of handicraft trade in West Pakistan.

Carpet Industry

Carpet is one of the most important cottage industries with an average export of nearly Rs. 2 crore per annum to its credit. Further expansion of carpet industry and its export depends mainly on the production of carpet weavers, carpet designers and carpet yarn. The Corporation runs ten carpet centres at Peshawar, Gujar Khan, Bahawalpur, Leiah, D.G. Khan, Hyderabad, Mithi, Nushki, Chaman and Bannu primarily to produce carpet weavers. The Corporation has re-designed this programme and improved the working of these institutions by ;

(*a*) Raising the number of trainees from 130 in the year 1964-65 to 152 in 1966-67 ;

(*b*) Converting the centres located at Peshawar, Gujar Khan, D.G. Khan and Hyderabad into production units and to equip each one of these with 50 carpet looms. Production and export target of Rs. 5.00 lac has been assigned to these 4 centres for the year 1967-68. The target for the year, therefore, will be double than this ;

(c) Centralising the arrangements for the bulk purchase of carpet yarn, dyes, chemicals, etc., for all the carpet centres through the marketing wing in the headquarter office ;

(*d*) Establishing a Carpet Designing Cell in the Handicrafts Design Centre, Lahore. This will produce designs of exportable carpets for use in the aforesaid centres ;

The export of carpets has gone up manifold during this period of 20 months. In the year 1965-66 export earning was Rs. 12.6 million. In the current year this is expected to touch the figures of Rs. 40 million.

Industrial Work in Backward Area

To promote the development of industry in the backward areas, the Corporation has established a number of institutions. These include woollen centres at Mastung and Jareed (Kaghan Valley), patti and drugget making centres at Swat, and Dir, textile centre in village Urmar near Peshawar, pottery centre at Pishoongri near Pabbi, matting development centre, Kot Adu, and wood and metal work centre at Pabbi, near Peshawar. These institutions are mostly engaged in upgrading the skills of rural craftsmen. These institutions in toto turn out 95 skilled workmen in different trades every year. In addition to above, a tannery has been established at Sibbi.

The Corporation produces a little over 500 technicians, craftsmen, skilled workmen etc., every year. In the course of training, these trainees produced goods of the value of Rs. 2 million every year.

Distribution of Raw Material

As a part of its handicraft development programme, the Corporation also imports raw materials for distribution among the artisans, craftsmen and non-licensed small industrial units against the bulk import license received for this purpose. This is an activity which was also being carried on by its predecessor organization.

Licensing

This Corporation has also assumed responsibility to sponsor industrial units for direct licensing. The Corporation has by now developed procedures to survey the units for direct licensing and fixation of their entitlements for raw materials and spares. On the recommendations of this Corporation 127 projects have been admitted to direct licensing for a total entitlement amounting to Rs. 18.35 million.

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Industrial Development in Private Sector

During the year 1967-68, the pace of industrial development in Private Sector had been quite encouraging. In the case of a number of industries the targets laid down for development during the plan period have been not only fully achieved, but exceeded.

In the case of following industries more than 50 per cent of the targets laid down for the plan period have been achieved :—

Sugar.
Cigarettes.
Cotton Textile.
Jute Manufacture.
Synthetic Textile.
Hosiery.
Printing & Publishing.
Dyes—Basic Manufacture.
Disinfectants.
Soaps & Detergents.
Essential Oil.
Abrasives etc.
Hand & Small Tools.
Wire Products.
Boilers & Air Gas Compressors.
Transformers.
Electronic Equipments.
Mechanically Propelled Vehicles.
Surgical, Medical & Dental Instruments.

Regularization of Existing Industrial Units

A number of units were set up without permission from competent authority. Ninety-two such units as detailed below were regularized during the year to extend them necessary licensing facilities in respect of imported raw-materials and spares :—

1.	Textile	=10
2.	Engineering	=39
3.	Chemical and Food	=23
4.	Misc : Industries	=10
	Total :=	82

Industrial Productions

The industrial out-put appreciably increased during the year. With increased production, the Province was able not only to have adequate supplies of consumer goods but also increased the volume of exports.

Industrial Survey

The Directorate of Industries continued the work of industrial survey to assess production capacity and requirements of imported raw-materials. Detail of work completed during the year under report is given below :—

(*a*) 54 industries covering 1900 units were assessed on turn-over and 59 industries covering 957 units were assessed on capacity basis.

(*b*) Survey teams were appointed to conduct survey of 129 new industries. This work will be completed in 1968-69.

(c) Assessments report on the following industries are under preparation:

	Industry.	*Number of units.*
1.	Auto Parts	= 20
2.	Electrical Appliances/Accessories	= 29
3.	Tooth Paste	= 6
4.	Collapsible/Rigid Conts. Aluminium Cap.	= 4
5.	Welding Electrodes	= 4
6.	Textile Dying and Printing	= 102
7.	Printing Presses	= 100
8.	Optical Frames	= 16
9.	Radio Assembly	= 9
10.	Razor Blades	= 5
11.	Guar & Gum	= 4
12.	Glass Industry	= 21

(*d*) Survey proformas have been issued to 5416 industrial concerns.

(e) Survey cards have been prepared in respect of 859 industrial undertakings.

(*f*) Licensing facilities of 570 units were suspended for irregularities etc.

This resulted in foreign exchange savings to the tune of Rs. 3 crore.

Industrial Estates

The Government approved the establishment of six industrial estates at a total cost of Rs. 439.00 lac for the development of large and medium scale industries in comparatively lesser developed areas. These

estates are expected to be completed by the end of 1970. In accordance with the priority approved by N.E.C. the establishment of three industrial estates at Jhelum, Rahim Yar Khan and Sargodha, have been suspended for the present. The progress made towards the establishment of other three industrial estates during the year 1967-68 is briefly given hereunder :—

Industrial Estate at Peshawar

The total cost of this Estate is Rs. 62.00 lac. First phase which includes acquisition of land and development of one third of the Estate has been completed. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 42.72 lac was incurred by the end of 1967-68 on the development of this Estate which covers an area of 868 acres.

Industrial Estate at Multan

The total cost of this Estate is Rs. 84 lac. The expenditure incurred by the end of 1967-68 comes to Rs. 30.38 lac. This Estate covers an area of 1410 acres.

Industrial Estate at Sukkur

This Estate covers an area of 1067 acres and is to be developed at a total cost of Rs. 73.40 lac. The first phase which covers the development of one third of the Estate has already been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 24.52 lac.

New Schemes

The Government has also approved the establishment of two new industrial estates for large and medium scale industries ; one at Korangi (Karachi) for the setting up of the Petro-chemical Complex and the other at Sheikhupura which will be developed over an area of 1300 acres at a total cost of Rs. 146.31 lac.

Procurement of Stores

The Supply Wing of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, continued to discharge its fuctions of procurement of stores on behalf of various Government departments and quasi Public bodies. Upto the end of February, 1968 indigenous stores amounting to Rs. 4 crore were purchased, including imported goods worth Rs. 1.50 crore. Total purchases during the year are expected to be Rs. 10.12 crore.

Exports

The exports of manufactured goods from West Pakistan has increased manifold. The total exports during the period from 1st July, 1967 to 31st March, 1968 were Rs.1129.48 million against the total exports of Pakistan at Rs. 2313.69 million during the same period.

Specialized Institutions

The following specialized institutions are running under this Directorate of Industries and Commerce :—

1. Government Weaving & Finishing Centre, Shahdara;
2. Government Wool Spinning, Weaving Development-cum-Training Centre, Jhang ;
3. Government Carpet Development Centre, Lahore.

Annual Development Programme

The following development schemes of this Directorate were in progress during the year 1967-68 :—

(Rs. in lacs.)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost & period of completion	Provision for 1967-68		
			Capital	Revenue	Total
	Continued Schemes :				
1	West Pakistan Quality Control Organization	10.26 (1969-70)	0.40	1.40	1.80
2	Re-organization of Government Industrial Research Laboratory & Workshop.	24.24 (1969-70)	6.00	2.00	8.00
3	Industrial Estate, Sukkur.	73.40 (1969-70)	10.00	...	10.00
4	Industrial Estate, Peshawar.	62.20 (1970)	18.00	...	18.00
5	Industrial Estate, Multan.	84 00 (1970)	15.00	...	15.00
6	Industrial Estate, Jhelum.	91.00 (1970)	20.00	...	20.00
7	Industrial Estate, Rahim Yar Khan.	62.20 (1970)	5.00	...	5.00
8	Industrial Estate, Sargodha.	62.20	5.00	...	5.00
9	Grant of Scholarships for industrial education.	...	...	0.27	0.27
10	Grant of External & Internal Sewerage & Sanitary System.	...	...	0.32	0.32
11	Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Development-um-Training Centre, Jhang.	10.00 (1967-68)	...	8.00	8.00
	Total ...	480.40	79.40	11.99	91.39

(Rs. in lacs.)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost & period of completion.	Provision for 1967-68.		
			Capital	Revenue	Total
	New Schemes :				
1	Re-organization and expansion of Government Weaving and Finishing Centre, Shahdara.	30.00 (1968-69)	21.50	...	21.50
2	Industrial Estate for Petro-Chemical Complex at Korangi (Karachi)	250.00 (1973-74)	30.00	...	30.00
3	Industrial Estate for Sheikhupura.	100.00 (1973-74)	7.50	...	7.50
4	Demolishing of back annexe and construction of three storeyed building on its site (Headquarters).	5.38 (1967-68)	5.38	...	5.38
5	Demolishing of the barracks and reconstruction of three storeyed building on the site (Heaquarters).	3.89 (1967-68)	3.89	...	3.89
6	Construction of three storeyed building at the site of open plot in front of canteen (Headquarters).	3.00 (1967-68)	3.00	...	3.00
7	Construction of six additional rooms for the office of the Deputy Director of Industries, Peshawar Region, Peshawar.	0.54 (1967-68)	...	0.54	0.54
8	Construction of showroom with gallery, sale shop, Superintendent Office with latrine and chowkidar room at the premises of Deputy Director, Peshawar Region.	0.51 (1967-68)	...	0.51	0.51

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost and period of completion	Provision for 1967-68		
			Capital	Revenue	Total
9	Three rooms for lecture and library in the Government Weaving and Finishing Centre, Shahdara.	0.30 (1967-68)	...	0.30	0.30
10	One additional room in the existing primary school of the Weaving Factory.	0.12 (1967-68)	...	0.12	0.12
11	Four Screen Printing Tables in Dyeing Section with heating arrangements.	0.12 (1967-68)	...	0.12	0.12
12	Minor Work (non-residential).	0.62 (1967-68)	...	0.62	0.62
	Total ...	394.48	71.27	2.21	73.48

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ANNEXURE I

Industrial Production 1967-68

An account of the industrial production in major industries during 1967-68 (from Ist July, 1967 to 30th April, 1968) is given below :—

S. No.	Items		Unit	1967-68 (Ist July 1967 to 30th April, 1968.)
				Rs.
1	Cotton Textile (Cloth)	...	000 sq. yds.	6,03,108
2	Cotton Yarn	...	000 lbs.	3,98,245
	Paper and Board			
3	Board	...	Tons.	7,202
4	Silk and Rayon Cloth	...	000 sq. yds	47,069
5	Cycle Tyres & Tubes	...	000 Nos.	{ 2,150 2,966
6	Cigarettes	...	Million Nos.	15,837
7	Matches	...	000 Gross Boxes of 40-50 sticks	525
8	Vegetable Products	...	Tons	74,745
9	Sea Salt	...	000 Tons	181
10	Sugar	...	Tons	2,39,891
	Fertilizers			
	(a) Urea	...	Tons	36,273
	(b) Super Phosphate	...	Tons	6,180
	(c) Ammonium Sulphate	...	Tons	40,308
	Chemicals			
	(a) Soda Ash	...	Tons	36,349
	(b) Caustic Soda	...	Tons	15,948
	(c) Sulphuric Acid	...	Tons	15,970
	(d) Chlorine Gas	...	Tons	1,226
13	Cement	...	000 Tons	1,604
14	Safety Razor Blades	...	000 Nos	1,93,599
15	Paints and Varnishes	...	1 gln.	9,40,493
16	**Alcoholic Beverages and Spirits etc.**			
	(a) Spirits	...	London Proof Gallon	54,87,908
	(b) Alcoh : Beverages	...	do	4,52,110

ANNEXURE II

Exports of manufactured goods from West Pakistan from 1st July, 1967 to 31st March, 1968

(in '000' Rs)

Commodities	Value
Food and Live Animal	
1. Cereal preparation and preparation of flour and starch or fruits and vegetables.	1,831
2. Fruit preserved and fruit preparation	79
3. Vegetable fresh, frozen or simply preserved (including dried leguminous vegetable) roots, tubers and other edible vegetable products	228
4. Sugar and Honey	3,807
5. Vegetable, roots or tubers, preserved or prepared N.C.S. in airtight containers	921
6. Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	15,639
7. Food preparation N.C.S.	3,028
8. Sugar confectionery and other sugar preparations	335
Beverages and Tobacco	
9. Alcoholic Beverages	799
10. Tobacco Un-manufactured	12,366
11. Tobacco Manufactured	8,027
12. Non-Alcoholic Beverages	117
Crude Materials Inedible except Fuel	
13. Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Oil Vernels	2,160
14. Waste materials for textile fabrics (including rags)	139
15. Mineral fuels lubricants and related materials	23,990
16. Chemicals	21,178
17. Leather	56,600
18. Manufacturers of leather or of artificial or reconstituted leather	1,614
19. Materials of rubber	423
20. Articles made of paper pulp, or paper or paper board	184
21. Paper and Paper Board	109
22. Textile Yarn and Thread	1,52,164
23. Cotton Textile Woven (not including narrow and special fabrics)	1,32,543
24. Textile fabrics Woven (not including narrow or special fabrics), other than cotton fabrics	45,833
25. Tilla, lace, embrodiery etc	461
26. Special textile fabrics and related products	1,440

	Commodities.	(in '000' Rs.) Value.
27.	Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly or textile materials	17,228
28.	Floor covering tapesteries etc	23,566
29.	Lime, cement and fabricated building materials	8,475
30.	Pearl and precious and semi-precious worked or un-worked	653
31.	Nails, screws, nuts, belts and similar articles	348
32.	Finished Structural Parts and Structure N. E .S	177
33.	Cutlery	2,342
34.	Household equipment of base metal	1,520
	Machinery and Transport Equipment	
35.	Power-generating Machinery other than Electric	951
36.	Metal Working Machinery	263
37.	Machines for special Industries	275
38.	Machinery and Appliances (other than electrical and machine parts)	565
39.	Electric power Machinery and Switch-gear	347
40.	Equipment for distribution of electricity	3,854
41.	Telecommunications apparatus	597
42.	Domestic electrical equipments	1,238
43.	Ships and Boats	196
44.	Road Vehicle except Motors	141
45.	Road Motor Vehicles	185
46.	Other electrical machinery and apparatus	593
	Miscellanenous Manufacture Articles	
47.	Sanitary, plumbering, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	578
48	Clothing (except for clothing)	9,559
49.	Scientific medical measuring and control instruments and apparatus	8,640
50.	Printed matter	1,237
51.	Musical instruments, sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories thereof	574
52.	Articles of artificial plastic materials	417
53.	Peramulators, toys, games and sporting goods	16,142
54.	Office and Stationery Supplies	543
55.	Jewellery and goldsmith's and silversmith wares	133
56.	Manufactured articles M.E.S.	10,117
57.	Commodities and transaction not classified according to kind	3,183
58.	Footwear	19,586
59.	Developed Cinematographic Films	492
60.	Furnitures	184
61.	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	875

Industrial Court

In order to amend and consolidate the law relating to industrial disputes in the Province of West Pakistan, the Government of West Pakistan, promulgated the West Pakistan Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1968 on March 8, 1968, repealing the Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1959 (LVI of 1959).

For resolving the industrial disputes a machinery was set up by the Industrial Disputes Ordinance LVI of 1959. The first stage in the process is an attempt to be made by the conciliation officer and if he fails in bringing about a settlement between the parties within the prescribed period, he issues certificate of failure. Any party equipped with the certificate of failure could apply for the adjuditcaion and determination of a dispute by the Industrial Court set up for the purpose under section 7 of the said Ordinance.

With the beginning of this year the Industrial Court had a long list of complaints under various sections of the Industrial Disputes Ordinance to be considered. There were about 124 such cases including 7 cases of Restoration and one application under section 151 of the Criminal Penal Code. During the period this Court had jurisdiction in respect of industrial disputes and matters connected therewith in the following industries :—

(*i*) Under-takings of Pakistan Western Railway throughout West Pakistan.

(*ii*) Road Transport Corporation in the Divisions of Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Sargodha, Multan, Bahawalpur, Quetta and Kalat.

(*iii*) All other industries in the Multan, Bahawalpur and Sargodha Divisions.

During the first quarter of this year the Court disposed of 52 applications under various sections of the said Ordinance while 108 fresh applications were received during the same period.

Functions

This Court exercises appellate jurisdiction under the West Pakistan Trade Unions Ordinance 1968.

This Court also functions as Manpower Tribunal at Lahore under the control of Employment Ordinance, 1965. Its jurisdiction extends over the Divisions of Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur, Sargodha, Quetta, Kalat and Departments of Post Offices, Telephones and Telegraphs and Pakistan Western Railways throughout the Province.

Printing and Stationery

Functions

The Printing and Stationery Department of the Provincial Government, being a service department, caters the demands of the whole Province so far as the printing and supply of various kinds of forms, standard and non-standard forms, accounts and treasury forms and special forms etc. and other different types of registers is concerned. Besides, all the Government publications, gazettes, manuals, codes, budget and all other sort of miscellaneous printing works are printed and supplied to the indenting officers as well as to the public in general. Moreover, different kinds of forms and registers etc. are also printed and supplied to the Local Bodies and Union Councils against cash payment. In addition to this the work of printing, supply and sales of text-books have also been entrusted to this Department by the Text Book Board in respect of primary and middle classes for the last six years for the benefit of the students community. They are printed and supplied to the bonafide agents for sale to the public in general and students community in particular throughout the Province. For this purpose Sales Depots have also been established at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Bahawalpur, Khairpur and Quetta for the students, keeping in view their hardship in securing the required text-books. Apart from the above work this Department is entrusted with the procurement of all kinds of stationery articles ; paper, straw board, drawing material etc. which are supplied to the offices/departments of the Provincial Government against their annual monetary allotment sanctioned by the Government. In addition to all the Regional Presses in West Pakistan, stationery articles are also supplied to the Semi-Government, autonomous bodies and Union Council offices and other institutions against cash payment throughout the Province from the Regionsl Stationery offices in West Pakistan.

Presses, Stationery Offices and Sales Depots

This Department is comprised of the following Presses, Stationery Offices and Sales Depots/Book Depots :—

1. West Pakistan Government Press, Sales/Book Depot/Lahore,
2. Provincial Stationery Office, Lahore.
3. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office/Sales Depot, Karachi.
4. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office/Sales Depot. Peshawer.
5. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office/Sales Depot, Bahawalpur.

6. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office/Sales Depot, Khairpur.
7. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office/Sales Depot, Mastung.
8. West Pakistan Government Sale Depots, Quetia.

The work of printing and supply of forms and stationery to the Indenting Officers of the entire Province is a gigantic task but due to efficient and smooth functioning of all the organizations of this department under the effective control of the Controller, Printing and Stationery Department coupled with his technical advice, their demands are satisfactorily met at all levels.

Government Gazette

In view of the government policy that the public in general may be made aware of day to day government activities, weekly Government Gazette in Urdu language has been introduced for the benefit of the general public which contains important notification and other materials of their interest.

Expansion of Presses

The Provincial Government have agreed to the expansion of Government Press, Bahawalpur and shifting of the Forms Press, Lahore to a new site at Kot Lakhpat where new district jail has been constructed. With the expansion of the Bahawalpur Press the working capacity of the Press would increase to great extent for meeting the requirements of the Indenting Officers. Besides, on account of shifting of the Forms Press, Lahore to a new site at Kot Lakhpat the capacity of the Press to print and supply of forms would also be increased to a considerable extent and then it would be possible to cater the needs of forms and registers (of all kinds) of all the government offices well in time as a result of efficient and smooth functioning of the Press.

Printing Press Sargodha

A scheme for setting up a new Printing Press at Sargodha is aiso on the anvil and it is hoped that with the finalization of this scheme the work load of the Government Presses will come to the normal and consequently it would pave a way for maintaining the requisite standard of efficiency at all levels.

Paper Reel Godown Lahore

During the past year the Paper Reel Godown at Lahore has been completed and the work of shifting Forms Press to a new site is in progress. It is hoped to be completed this year. For the establishment of a new printing press at Sargodha, administrative approval from the Government is awaited. As soon as the approval is received the construction of the building will be taken in hand. In order to increase the printing capacity of the existing Press at Bahawalpur land has been purchased for its expansion. The work on this project is expected to begin soon.

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Labour Welfare

The Directorate of Labour Welfare, West Pakistan, caters for the welfare and safety of workers all over West Pakistan. Besides, it is charged with the maintenance of industrial peace, preservation of safety standards and adoption of such welfare measures for workers as may be conducive to their health, safety and better working and living conditions.

Industrial Relations Institute

The Institute headed by the Director and assisted by a lecturer is designed to educate and re-orientate the employers and the workers. It arranges both short and long term courses on Labour Administration and Industrial Relations for people at different levels of responsibility.

Apart from theoretical training, study tours are also arranged for trainees. Their visits to industrial establishments and undertakings help them gain first hand knowledge of the actual working of the labour laws and give them a clear insight into welfare measures and labour management relations including the role played by the personnel of the Department of Industries and by the officers of trade unions.

The main objects of the Institute are to educate and train persons connected with labour administration ; to encourage and promote the development of the science of labour-management, including industrial welfare, to impart knowledge about the principles and techniques which improve relations between the employers and employees, and to stimulate a realistic approach towards labour problems of varying nature.

During the year 1967-68 (upto 3-2-68), the Institute conducted five courses detailed as under :—

(*i*) Sixth training course of 2 months' duration on Labour Administration and Industrial Relations.

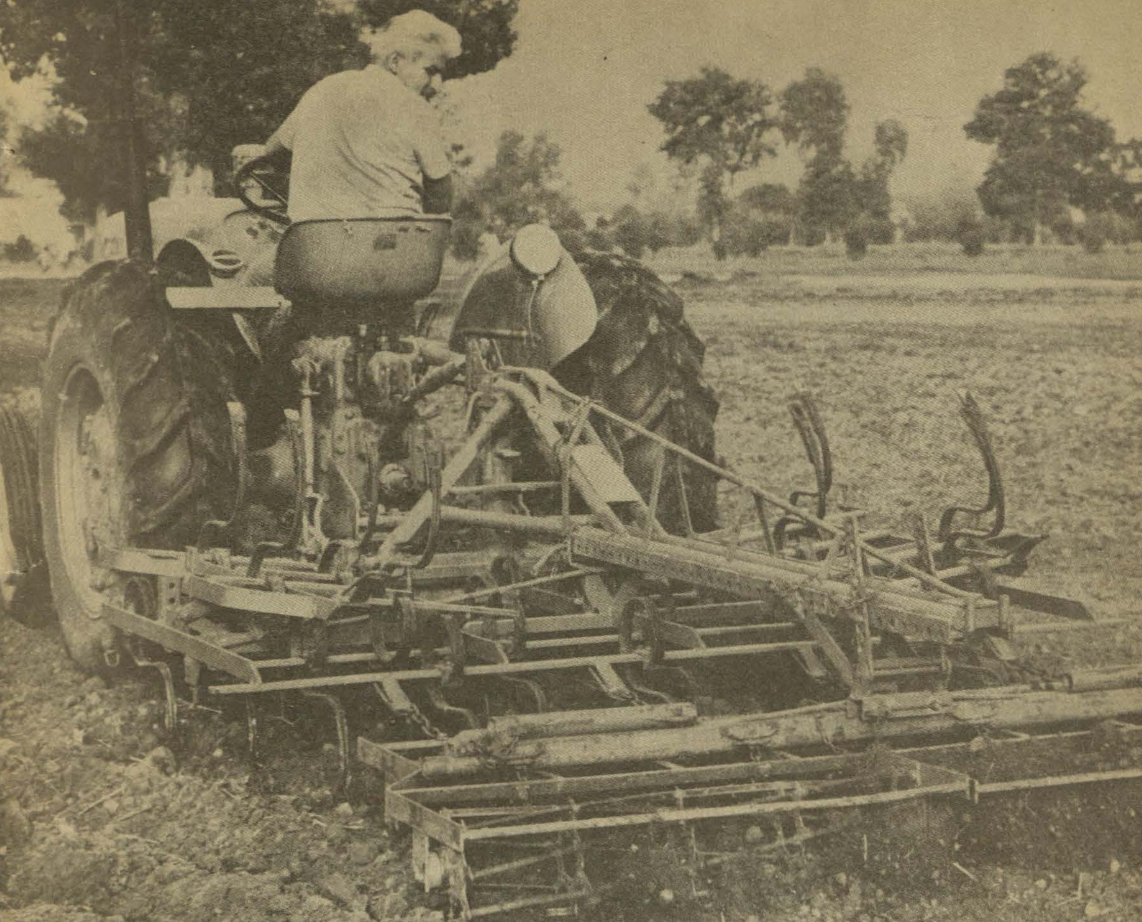
(*ii*) Seventh training course of 10 weeks' period covering the entire field of Labour Administration, Industrial Relations and the allied subjects.

(*iii*) One month's refreshers course on Labour Administration and Industrial Relations.

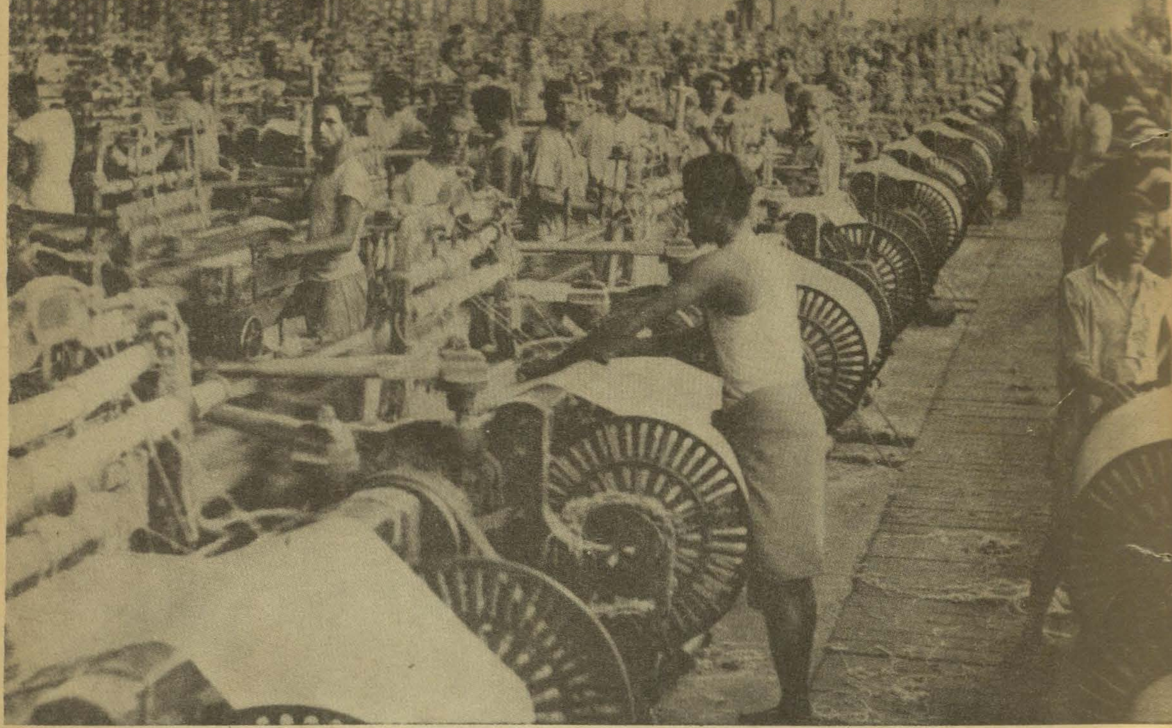
(*iv*) One week's refresher course on Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for Compensation Commissioners.

(*v*) Two weeks' refresher courses on weights and measures with special emphasis on practical side.

Last year 108 persons were trained, out of which 18 were the representatives of employers, 13 the nominees of trade unions, 68 Departmental Officers/Officials and 9 outsiders.

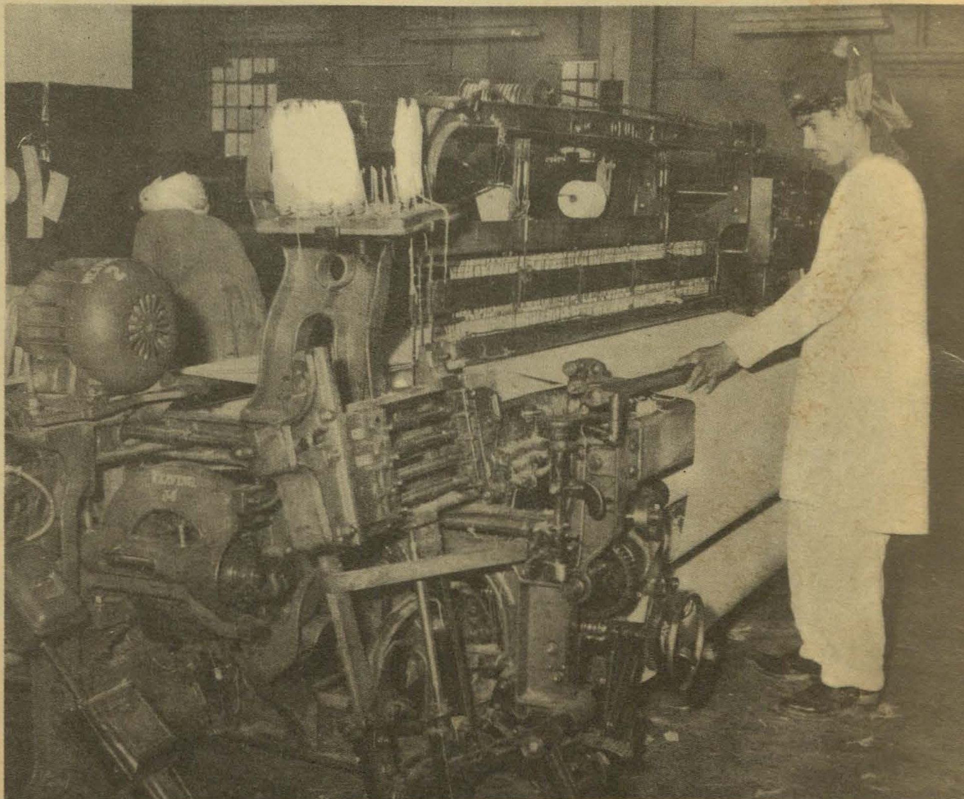


A DEMONSTRATION OF LATEST AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AT WORK



INDOOR VIEW OF A TEXTILE MILL, KARACHI

A WOOLLEN MILL IN BANNU



Conciliation

The Conciliation machinery of the Directorate made all the more appreciable efforts for the amicable settlement of industrial disputes between the employers and the workers. About 134 strikes were staged by workers and 4 lockouts declared by managements in different undertakings in the Province. All the strikes were called off and all the lockouts lifted. Apart from it, 414 strike notices were entertained by the Conciliation Officers and as a result of their efforts, 148 industrial disputes were amicably settled. Where conciliation proceedings could not prove fruitful, 218 Failure Certificates were issued to the parties to enable them to seek adjudication from the Industrial Courts. Disputes in 166 cases were closed either on account of legal defects in the strike notices or due to their withdrawal by the representatives of the workers.

Trade Union Act, 1926

The Registrar Trade Unions, West Pakistan, registered as many as 32 trade unions during the period under report. At the same time registration of 29 trade unions had to be cancelled for violating the provisions of the Act. Besides, three trade unions were dissolved and one restored. The total number of registered trade unions in the Province stood at 647. Besides, 11 federations stand registered in the entire Province out of which 2 stand registered in Karachi Region.

Inspectorate of Mines

The Inspectorate of Mines, headed by the Chief Inspector of Mines is responsible for the administration of the Mines Act, 1923 and of the regulations and rules made thereunder. These laws relate to the safety, health and welfare of the workers. These laws also provide for the appointments of managerial and supervisory staff for the control, direction, management and supervision of the mines. In addition to the Chief Inspector, three Inspectors of Mines continued to function during the year.

Road Transport Workers Ordinance, 1961

To regulate the hours of work and other conditions of employment of Road Transport workers, a Road Transport Workers Ordinance was promulgated in June, 1961. The Ordinance in question provides for the maximum hours of work at 9 per day. In addition to the period of daily and weekly rest, every worker with one year's standing, is entitled to not less than 14 days leave with full pay. In order to create a sense of job-security this Ordinance imposes certain restrictions on the termination of the services of the Road Transport workers. No worker can be discharged or dismissed without serving him notice or providing him sufficient cause of termination of his services. Seven Labour Officers and eight Assistant Labour Officers have been deputed to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance.

The West Pakistan Minimum Wages Board has fixed minimum wages for the workers employed in Transport Industry and the Labour Officers (Transport) are required to ensure that the minimum wages are actually paid to the workers engaged in this industry. In case any

violation is noticed the transport services are prosecuted for the same. The Labour Officers concerned have performed their duties vigilantly.

Railways Act, 1890 (Chapter VI-A)

As a result of constitutional change the work relating to the enforcement of the provisions of these Acts in Railways (other than factories) was transferred from the Central Government to the Directorate of Labour Welfare, West Pakistan. The Regional Heads and a number of Labour Officers and Assistant Labour Officers have been delegated with power to see how far the provisions of these Acts and rules made thereunder are being observed by the Railway authorities.

Employment Regulations

These rules regulate the hours of work, classification, etc. The officers deployed for this purpose visited a number of railway stations and establishments and contacted the railway employees to record their grievances. During the period 700 railway stations and establishments were inspected by the officers and the irregularities detected by them were reported to the Railway administration for ractification.

Payment of Wages Act

The acts and rules made thereunder regulate the payment of wages of railway workers. The Inspecting Officers visited the Paymasters office to check the pay bills of workers and detected irregularities regarding non-payment of wages in accordance with statutory wages period and deductions on account of damage, loss and fines. They also contacted the employees at different stations and recorded their grievances which were referred to the Railway administration for ractification. They also ensured the enforcement of the Act on the establishments of railway contractors throughout West Pakistan.

Employment of Children Act

The Inspecting Officers checked whether or not any child was working in the railway premises and took action against the defaulters as laid down under the Act. The Officers during courses of their inspections of various establishments of Pakistan Western Railway also made sure that the welfare amenities and facilities are duly provided to the workers in the manner as prescribed under the rules.

Employment Exchanges

Eighteen Employment Exchanges provide assistance to the employment seekers and the employer to facilitate the process of employment. During the year 1967, 2,90,026 applicants were registered for employment assistance including 28,154 ex-servicemen and 5,471 women. A total number of 67,731 applicants were assisted in finding employment including 5,755 ex-servicemen and 1,606 women, on an average 1967 employers utilized the employment exchanges every month including the 883 in government sector and 793 in the private sector. These employers notified a total number of 68,958 vacancies during the year including 38,926 from government departments and 30,032 from private sector.

Manpower Surveys

Fourteenth Round of Annuai Survey of establishments employing 20 or more persons was conducted during the year which covered 6,020

establishments. 8th Round of Annual Survey of professional, technical and vocational training facilities in West Pakistan was also conducted. Report on the 12th Round of Establishment Enquiry was published. This report has been appr ciated in some of the international circles.

The following special surveys were also conducted :—

(*i*) Special survey of unemployed ex-servicemen ;
(*ii*) Special survey of placements of ex-servicemen ;
(*iii*) Survey of engineers ;
(*iv*) Survey of under-employment in agricultural sector ;
(*v*) Survey of gainful employment of technical trainees ;
(*vi*) Survey of town planning jobs ;
(*vii*) Survey of qualified supervisors and executives in large scale establishments.

Technical Training Wing

One of the main objectives of the Directorate of Labour Welfare is to provide training facilities in the skills in demand, to ensure adequate supply of well-trained skilled workers for industrial needs. The scheme for providing training facilities can be regarded as a necessary corollary to the larger plans for industrialisation which cannot reach their full efficiency without a good supply of skilled workers.

With this in view the undermentioned development schemes for the re-organisation of the existing technical training centres and the setting up of new centres have been taken in hand during the last decade.

In view of this re-organisation, expansion and modernisation of the technical training centres at Karachi, Moghalpura, Gulberg (Lahore), Peshawar and schemes for setting up new technical training centres at Hyderabad, Multan, Rahimyar Khan and Jhelum, have been taken during the last decade.

Technical Training Centre, Karachi

The Centre has (with new equipment and machines) its own campus and buildings comprising of workshops, class-rooms, administrative block, hostel for trainees and staff quarters. The training capacity of the Centre is 450 in full-time day courses, 200 in part-time evening courses and 25 under the Instructors Training Programme.

Technical Training Centre, Moghalpu

The scheme for the reorganisation and expansion of this Centre is being implemented with substantial aid of West German at a total cost of Rs. 37 lakh. A number of Pakistani instructors have been trained in West Germany for this Centre. The construction of main buildings of the Centre has been completed. The first batch of 82 trainees was admitted in October, 1967. The Centre has been operating on full-fledged basis from July, 1968.

Technical Training Centre, Peshawar

The scheme for expansion and reorganisation of this Training Centre costing Rs. 27 lakh is under implementation. Also the construction of additional workshops and administrative block etc. have been completed. This project is expected to be completed by December, 1968 and start functioning with expaded capancity of 350 trainees.

Technical Training Centre, Hyderabad

This Centre is being established at an estimated cost of Rs. 37 lakh with assistance in terms of equipment and advisory services from the Government of the Netherlands. This project started functioning from July, 1968.

Technical Training Centre, Lahore

The scheme for the expansion, re-organisation and modernisation of the Technical Tralning Centre, Gulberg, Lahore is estimated to cost Rs. 20 lakh. Preliminary work has already been done on this project and it will be implemented during the current plan period.

Technical Training Centre, Jhelum

This Training Centre is being established at the estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakh exclusively for the training of Defence-released personnel. Preliminary work *i. e.* designing and estimating of buildings of the Centre (expected to be ready by 1970) is in hand. With the implementation of the above projects, the training capacity of the training centres in West Pakistan will jump up from the existing 1,200 to 3,000 by 1970.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organization has been established under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, for promoting the welfare of labour employed in the Coal Mines industry. A large number of schemes have been introduced in the coal field areas for the benefit of the coal miners.

Hospitals

Two ten-bedded hospitals duly equipped with modern clinical facilities including X-ray examination, Pathological tests etc. for miners are at Choa Saidan Shah in Rawalpindi Division and the other at Sinjidih in Kalat Division. Mobile dispensary units have also been provided in the hospital so as to enable the medical officer to visit scattered miners' colonies and to provide medical assistance. A dispensary has also been set up by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organization at Ara in Jhelum District.

Schools

The number of primary schools in Southern Zone have been increased from three to five as new schools were opened at Sore Range and Sinjidih. The standard of primary school at Sharigh has been raised to the middle school. In Northern Zone the middle school for boys at Makerwal in Sargodha Division has been upgraded to the standard of high school while the girls school over there was upgraded to the middle school standard. A new girls primary school was opened at Dandot in Rawalpindi Division. The miners' children not only receive free education in these schools but are also provided with free reading and writing material at the cost of the fund. Seven scholarships of Rs. 50.00 p.m. were granted to students of Intermediate Classes and 12 scholarships of Rs. 10.00 p.m. to students in middle and high school during the financial year. The expenditure Incurred on the education facilities is Rs. 63,662.

Recreation and Sports

The Miners' Recreational Centre at Dandot has been providing recreational facilities to the miners in popular games and sports, radio pro-

grammes and library. New library books at a cost of Rs. 1,000 were supplied in the library. Vocational training is imparted to the females of the miners in grinful handicrafts in the Miners Institute at Dandot.

Fair Price Shops

In order to off-set the impact of rising prices the Government persuades every employer employing 150 or more workers to supply his workers with the foodgrains at the issue price (of Government) absorbing the handling and other charges themselves. Besides, other items of daily use like cooking oil, ghee, soap, cereals, and cloth etc. are also to be supplied at cost price. So far 210 employers (employing 150 or more workers) have opened fair price shops, which form 43% of the total employers throughout the Province.

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Minimum Wages Board

West Pakistan Minimum Wages Board consisting of a Chairman, an independent Member and two Members representing employers and workers respectively, was set up in February, 1962, under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1961. The Government of Pakistan promulgated the Minimum Wages Ordinance with a view to honour International commitment pertaining to the recommendation No. 30 of the International Labour Organization urging the ratifying countries to set up a Minimum Wages Fixation Machinery. Whenever the Board is called upon to take consideration of minimum wages in any particular industry, Government has to appoint two additional members, one representing employers while the second representing workers of the industry.

For the purpose of collecting sufficient data to enable itself to examine the issues involved in fixing minimum wages specifically the Board has to carry on detailed investigations including extensive tours by its members to observe the working of the factories, the conditions under which the labour has to work and to compare the variation in the wages in various parts of the Province. The Board also examines the cost of iiving indices, economic conditions of the country and how these factors effect the industrial productivity. The Board also uses the technique of issuing questionnaires for obtaining relevant information. It also consults government agencies involved.

During the period 1962—66 the Board made wage recommendation in respect of the Steel Re-rolling, Motor Road Transport, Cotton Textile (only unskilled workers), Ice Manufacturing, Sugar, Woollen Textile (only unskilled workers), Silk and Rayon, Leather Goods, Plastic Products, Cotton Ginning and Pressing, Steel Re-rolling (recommendation of heat allowances) and Metal (primarily concerned with utensils) industries which were accepted by the Government of West Pakistan and duly notified.

The Board started investigation of the Vegetable Ghee and Edible Oils, Cement, Ice Manufacturing (Review), Sugar (Review), Cotton Textile, Woollen Textile, Electrical Goods, including fans, and Steel Engineering Industries during the year 1966-67.

Communications and Works

The prospective development of the West Pakistan Highway Department envisages activities in "Road" and "Bridges" Sectors within the rame work of Third Five Year Plan.

The year 1968 will witness a fundamental change in the outlook and policy of this programme. Hitherto, the emphasis had been laid on maximizing the road mileage so as to open up new areas, with the result that cheaper specifications had to be adopted to economise costs of construction. The roads thus constructed only catered for light loads and light traffic intensity. Since maximum mileage was the goal of our policy, the higher standard designs and quality of execution were sacrificed. During the last decade there has been an accelerated development in the economy of the country, both in industrial as well as in agricultural sectors. The movement of goods of production, men and material are on the increase and agricultural and industrial out-turn particularly in respect of wheat, sugarcane and sugar production is showing a progressively upward trend. This development has had its impact on the traffic requirements which has increased both in volume and intensity and so the roads already constructed for light load have been rendered insufficient for heavier transportation needs. Besides, the areas where these roads were constructed were not properly irrigated, but, subsequently, due to extensive irrigation facilities these areas have become water-logged which has decreased the bearing capacity of the soil. The process of salinity has further aggravated the problem. Experience has shown, therefore, that mere addition of miles without regard to proper specifications is not sufficient and if proper precautions are not taken to save them from further deterioration, the process of water-logging and salinity shall play a havoc to these arteries of traffic. As such overall improvement and reconditioning of already existing roads and construction of new roads with proper specifications should be the pivot of our policy for future road construction programme.

Programme

There is a proposal to construct a super-highway linking Karachi with Torkham and connecting Hyderabad-Multan-Lahore-Rawalpindi and Peshawar on its way and two links one from Lahore to Lyallpur *via* Sheikhupura and the other from Sheikhupura to Sargodha and Khushab. The section from Karachi to Hyderabad has already entered the construction stage during the current year of the 5 years plan reducing the distance between Karachi and Hyderabad by about 20 miles.

These super-highways are being constructed with foreign aid during the current year (1968-69). Rs. 360 lac have been provided for the super-highway connecting Karachi with Hyderabad and the work is expected to be completed according to the schedule by the end of 1969.

The following sketch will indicate the work already achieved in respect of new road construction vis-a-vis widening and reconditioning of existing roads and their comparison during the current year plan targets :—

	Mileage achieved during		Plan targets for	
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
1. New construction of roads ...	127	195	115	113
2. Improvement / Reconditioning / Widening of existing roads.	70	92	99	232

R.C.D. Highway

The total length of R.C.D. Highway in Pakistan is 818 miles. The work on this project was started during the First Plan and is in progress in various portions of the roads. Out of 400 miles of shingle road from Karachi to Quetta, 127 miles have been black-topped. A sum of Rs. 2 crore has been provided during the year 1968-69 to finance this Project which will be completed, in phases, in the year 1972.

Bridges

In addition to the Highway projects, a number of aided and unaided bridge projects are under execution. Out of the latter schemes, the road bridge on River Ravi near Chichawatni has recently been completed and its opening ceremony performed by the Minister for Communications and Works on 7-3-1968. The bridge on River Kabul at Jahangira and River Lyari at Karachi as well the new bridge over River Ravi near Lahore have also been completed and opened to traffic.

Planning and Designing

The Government of West Pakistan is proposing to construct a super-highway between Karachi and Peshawar with two links from Lahore—one from Lahore to Lyallpur via Sheikhupura and the other from Sheikhupura to Khushab *via* Sargodha. This Highway when completed will connect Karachi with Peshawar by means of a modern super-highway *via* Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore and Rawalpindi. The two links will connect Lahore with Lyallpur and Khushab *via* Sheikhupura and Sargodha respectively.

For the purpose of planning and construction, the project has been divided into following 7 sections :—

	Length (Miles)	Approx. Cost (Crore rupees)
1. Karachi-Hyderabad ...	89	10.26
2. Hyderabad-Reti ...	245	25.24
3. Reti-Multan ...	189	22.20

		Length (Miles)	Approx. Cost (Crore rupees)
4.	Multan-Lahore ...	205	15.58
5.	Lahore-Sheikhupura-Lyallpur ...	83	8.77
6.	Sheikhupura-Sargodha-Khushab ...	109	17.86
7.	Lahore-Rawalpindi-Peshawar ...	Not yet known as feasibility study is still to be conducted.	

The feasibility studies of the highways have already been conducted and Government of Pakistan are presently negotiating a highway credit from International Development Association of the World Bank which will include provision of foreign exchange involved on the preparation of detailed engineering design of these highways.

The detailed engineering designs of the highways are nearing completion. The foreign exchange required has been provided by the International-Development Association and the U.S. Agency of International Development. The scheme for a highway from Sheikhupura to Khushab *via* Sargodha includes construction of two high level bridges over Rivers Chenab near Talibwala and Jhelum near Khushab.

The highway credit under negotiation with IDA also includes feasibility study of a super-highway from Lahore to Torkham *via* Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

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Pakistan Western Railway

Brief History

The Pakistan Western Railway took its birth on the 13th of May, 1861.

Prior to August 14, 1947 the old North-Western Railway was the largest railway system in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent with a route mileage of 6,890. Arising from Independence, a portion of the Railway comprising about 1,891 route-miles was transferred to India, leaving a route-mileage of 4,999 to Pakistan. This mileage increased to 5,317 by merging 318 miles of meter-guage railway situated in the former Province of Sind. At present it is 5,335 miles now.

General Description

The Pakistan Western Railway serving the West Wing of Pakistan is owned and managed by the Government. With effect from 1st July, 1962, the Pakistan Railways were bifurcated and as a result the control of the Railway was transferred from the Central to the Provincial Governments. The Pakistan Western Railway is, since, being administered and managed by a Railway Board consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Finance Member and Member Traffic.

Passenger Traffic

Passenger receipts constitute 37.7 per cent of its total earnings. Four classes of travel are in vogue, namely, first class and second class, which comprise the upper classes and intermediate class and third class which form the lower classes. Railcar service introduced in recent years, however, has only two classes, viz., upper and lower.

Freight Traffic

Freight earnings constitute 54.6 per cent of the total earnings. Normal pattern of freight traffic is that imported goods move from the Port of Karachi to the interior of the Country and exportable materials like cotton, rice, cement, oilseeds, hides and skins, salt, wool, etc., move towards the reverse direction. However, due to the industrialization of the Country, the pattern of traffic is gradually changing as more and more industrial concerns are being established in different parts of the Country and in the process the internal movement of manufactured goods is increasing, while the volume of imported consumer goods is showing some decrease During the year under review, foodgrains accounted for 16 per cent of the tonnage carried on the system, stone for 17 per cent, coal for 6 per cent, firewood for 4 per cent, cement for 8 per cent, petroleum for 5 per cent, fertilizers for 5 per cent and military traffic for 5 per cent. The rest was in miscellaneous commodities.

Rating Structure

During the year under review, a large number of special/competitive rates for goods and parcels traffic were quoted. These included special

rates introduced. under the rebate system, for traffic booked for export as well as that meant for shipment to East Pakistan. The usual concessions in passenger fares allowed to students, teachers, sports teams, tourists, pilgrims, boy scouts, nurses, delegates to All-Pakistan Conferences, etc., remained in force.

As a result of the rising operating costs and increasing wages, rates and fares were raised by 5% on goods, parcels and passenger traffic with effect from July 1, 1966. There has been some increase in the Railway freight rates since Independence.

Operating Position

The significant feature during the year under review was the heavy movement of imported foodgrains from Karachi to upcountry. From December, 1966, 61,799 wagons were loaded in the Karachi Port area which represented an increase of 64 per cent over the previous year. Likewise, traffic of fertilizers and iron and steel from the Port area touched the highest loading mark—26,297 wagons were loaded with fertilizers as against 10,113 in the previous year and 13,138 wagons were loaded with iron and steel as against 5,656 during the same period of the previous year giving an increase of 160 per cent and 132 per cent respectively.

To meet with the emergent conditions which prevailed at the WAPDA Natural Gas Power Station, Piran Ghaib, requiring the change over the boilers from gas to oil firing, large quantities of furnace oil had to be moved by rail from Keamari to Piran Ghaib. For this purpose. every third day oil-tank specials were run to Piran Ghaib on WAPDA's account employing 120 to 180 tank-wagons. In all 3,866 tank-wagons were loaded with furnace oil and 68 special trains were run to Piran Ghaib during the emergency.

Dieselisation

Diesel-electric traction was extended on main and branch lines. During the year twenty diesel-electric locomotives of 2,400 h.p. each, and one locomotive of 2,600 h.p., both road switcher type, were added to the fleet which increased from 316 to 337.

Diesel Repair Facilities

In the course of the year diesel maintenance facilities were augmented in various sheds. The work of phase II of Lahore shed for providing additional running repair facilities for 100 diesel-electric locomotives on the line was completed.

Diesel Training School

The Diesel Training School at Karachi Cantonment continued to function efficiently for imparting systematic training to maintenance and operating staff. With the addition of new diesel-electric lcoomotives and the new railcars delivered in 1967-68, extra courses have been framed and introduced in the school. 335 trainees in different categories of diesel trades, including apprentices, qualified from the school during the year, bringing the total number of staff who passed out of the school to 5,669. Also 335 candidates underwent various refresher courses conducted during the year.

Apprentices Training Centre, Moghalpura

In order to meet the increasing demand of skilled personnel and technical supervisors, a self contained Training Centre comprising workshop, class-rooms and library was established in the year 1958 on a small scale. It was expanded as a fullfledged centre and accommodated in a modern and well-equipped building in 1964 which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.8 million. Modern facilities such as, spacious class-rooms, workshop, model rooms, library, canteen, residential hostel and audio-visual aids have been provided for imparting systematic training in all the basic engineering trades.

Railcars

One prototype railcar with two prototype trailers, built by Messrs. Hitachi & Co., Japan, received last year, were placed in regular service for extensive trials. Their performance was found to be on the whole satisfactory. These prototypes are out of the 34 railcars and 92 trailers on order in Japan.

Wagon Building

1,290 wagons of all-welded construction comprising 1,115 covered, 20 open, 40 brake-van, 87 oil tank broad-guage 4 wheeled wagons and 25 highsided and 3 petrol tank narrow-guage bogie wagons were built in the Central Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura and turned out for service. In addition, 104=204 broad-guage bogie wagons comprising 8 covered, 4 cattle wagons, 9 rail and timber trucks, 6 well wagons and 75 ballast wagons, received in dismantled condition, were assembled in Hyderabad Shop and placed on line.

Carriage Building

8=14 broad-guage other coaching vehicles comprising 2 motor trucks (4-wheeled), and 6 refrigerator-vans (bogies), were manufactured in the Central Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura during the year and placed on line.

Important Activities of Workshops

Various types of new machines of modern design and construction were installed in the Workshops. Amongst these, one Andrex industrial Portable X-ray unit installed in the Central Laboratory at Moghalpura is of special significance. This machine is for the examination of welding test pieces and carriage and wagon underframes, etc. Another notable addition in the Steel Shop, Moghalpura is a direct reading Spectrograph designed for automatic analysis of carbon steels, high and low alloy steels, cast iron and slag.

Expansion of Workshops

Expansion and balancing of Central Mechanical Workshops at Moghalpura is estimated to cost Rs. 0,58 crore and a start was made with the construction of Diesel Railcar Shed at Lahore.

Expansion of Central Diesel Locomotive Shop at Rawalpindi costing Rs. 0.73 crore has been started with the construction of Paint Shop and some staff quarters.

Remodelling of Carriage and Wagon Shops at Hyderabad costing Rs. 0.11 crore has practically been completed with the exception of

cement concrete floors which will be taken in hand on sanction of revised estimate as these did not form part of the original estimate.

New metre-guage Carriage and Wagon Shops at Hyderabad costing Rs. 0.32 crore was taken in hand and the main sheds as well as some other ancillary works in connection thereof have since been completed.

A Carriage Factory capable of producing 150 passenger carriages and component parts for 1500 wagons annually is being installed at Islamabad near Rawalpindi.

Sanction for this project was given in the month of May, 1967. Land for factory site, rail connection and staff colony has been acquired. Initial work on this project has been taken in hand and earth work on the site is being done for erection of the main sheds and other supporting facilities. The factory is expected to be completed within four years and full depth of production of 150 passenger-carriages is expected to be reached in another three years' time.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 8.10 crore including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 3.51 crore.

There will be an annual saving of Rs. 2.35 crore in the overall expenditure and Rs. 2.29 crore in foreign exchange expenditure with the factory working to its full capacity of 150 carriages per year. It has been assessed that the saving from the Carriage Factory will be sufficient to pay back the foreign exchange cost within three years and total cost in about a period of five years.

Track

During the year under review, 54 miles of rail renewals and 75 miles of sleeper renewals were carried out. The standard of track between Karachi and Lala Musa is being steadily improved to cater for higher speeds and heavier traffic density. Old 90-lb. (B.S.S.) rails are being gradually replaced with new 100-lb. (R.E.) rails along with more density of sleepers and a deeper ballast cushion which, in due course, would enable the maximum permissible speed to be raised from 60 to 75 miles per hour. So far, 447 miles of track have been replaced with 100-lb. rails on the main line.

A pre-stressed concrete sleeper factory with a capacity of 200,000 sleepers per annum was installed at Sukkur and trial production started during June, 1967. As the result of its installation, the Railway would be saving a considerable amount of foreign exchange.

Karachi Circular Railway

In its first phase, the Karachi Circular Railway linked Drigh Road and Drigh Colony stations with Wazir Mansion. This link was opened to goods traffic in January, 1963, and later, on 10th November, 1964, it was opened to passenger traffic. Preparatory arrangements to start work on Phase II of the project connecting Wazir Mansion to Karachi City have been made. The main work involved is the construction of a pre-stressed concrete road-overbridge on old Mauripur Road. It is programmed to complete the second phase in the year 1968-69.

Reconstruction of Sukkur Channel Bridge

The scheme was to construct a new railway bridge over Sukkur Channel of the River Indus on Rohri-Quetta section. The sub-structure of the bridge consists of Ix 280. I x 230 and I x 90 feet girder spans. The bridge has been constructed in 1968.

Rail Link

The railway line from Kashmore to Kot Adu along the projected rail link has been estimated to cost Rs. 16.99 crore. The programme was to complete the link substantially and open it to goods traffic by June, 1968. The remaining ancillary works and facilities would be carried out by November, 1968 and opened to passenger traffic by end of 1968.

With the completion of this link an alternative and shorted rail-route would be established between Quetta/Karachi and Peshawar. The more important purpose which the link would serve would be development of the area on the other side of River Indus, both industrially and economically. The link is programmed to be completed in 3½ years.

Islamabad Spur

The project which has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.27 crore is for a rail link to Islamabad in order to provide adequate transport facilities to the growing population of the new capital at Islamabad.

Introduction of Electric Traction

Electrification of Lahore-Khanewal section of the main line of the Railway is one of the major project undertaken by the Pakistan Western Railway. This scheme has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.78 crore. The contract for the project has been awarded to the British Consortium for Electrification of Pakistan Railways and the project is scheduled for completion by June, 1969.

The system of Electric Traction selected is 25 KV, 50 Cycles, A.C. Single Phase, Overhead.

Mirpur Khas Section

This project was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.30 crore The Section has since been converted from metre-gauge and opened to broad-gauge traffic with effect from 17th November, 1967. The conversion has eliminated the transhipment of goods at Hyderabad, made available ample room for the expansion of the yard at this station and at the same time, removed a number of traffic bottlenecks.

Staff Training

Pakistan Western Railway attaches great importance to the proper and systematic training of its staff in the various trades and fields in which they are employed. For this purpose it runs a school near Lahore called the Walton Training School, which imparts training to new entrants to Railway Service in various categories as well as to staff in service, who undergo refresher and promotion courses. During the year 1966-67, 2,725 trainees attended the school, who belonged to various categories, namely, station masters, telegraphists, commercial clerks, guards, drivers, yard staff, traffic inspectors, locomotive inspectors, permanent-way inspectors, inspectors of work, etc.

Staff Welfare

A fair portion of the year's allocation was utilized for providing additional housing accommodation, recreational facilities sports grounds and stadiums for Railway employees. There are now 51,295 staff quarters on the Railway as a whole which accommodate approximately 38 per cent of the total staff.

Education

Seven high schools and two primary schools have been provided by the Railway administration exclusively for the children of Railway employees. Besides, nine schools including four industrial training centres for girls are granted financial aid regularly from the Railway Staff Benefit Fund. The annual expenditure incurred by the Railway on the railway-managed and the railway-aided schools during 1966-67 was approximately Rs. 0.52 million, out of which a sum of Rs. 73 thousand was spent from the Railway Staff Benefit Fund on the railway-aided school.

In addition, two hostels, each to accommodate fifty sons of Railway employees, posted at out-stations, were provided at Lahore and Karachi respectively as a welfare amenity. They were expected to start functioning during the current academic session.

Sports and Recreation

The Railway Sports Control Board headed by the Vice-Chairman frames and processes annual programme covering the sports and recreation activities of the Railway. The programme which includes competitions in the various games within and between stations, areas, and divisions, is conducted by the welfare staff specifically provided for the purpose.

In addition to the departmental activities, the Railway participated in the national and international competitions and meets in the field of sports. In the international field, 31 Railwaymen represented Pakistan as members of hockey, football, weight-lifting, wrestling, basketball, badminton, cycling, cricket, golf and body-building teams and earned five gold and three silver medals in wrestling, body building and hockey. Altogether Railway's contribution was commendabie and it would not be an exaggeration to claim that 50 per cent of the national efforts were shared by the Railway in the field of sports.

Co-operative Credit Society

The Pakistan Western Railway Co-operative Credit Society, Lahore providing to the staff facilities for cheap credit and savings bank, advanced a sum of Rs. 2 34 million as loans to 3,455 employees during the year 1966-67.

Co-operative stores functioning at different stations on the Railway provide consumer goods, inclduing cloth at reasonable prices to the railway employees to whom credit facilities are afforded for enabling them to pay in easy monthly instalments. These Co-operative stores are self-supporting and managed by committees consisting of the officials nominated by the Railway administration and the elected representatives of the share-holders.

A Central Co-operative Store with its five Regional branches (one each at Rawalpindi, Multan, Quetta, Karachi and Sukkur) is established at Lahore which acts as a whole-seller and distributor to the unit stores on the Railway.

The Central Store is financed with an interest-free loan of Rs. 6,09,000 granted by the Government and a Share Capital of Rs. 81,516 subscribed by its members.

Staff Benefit Fund

A sum of Rs. 0.66 million was allocated from the Railway revenues to the Railway Staff Benefit Fund for financing various welfare activities.

Welfare Organization Department functions under the direct control of the Vice-Chairman through the Chief Personnel Officer and the Deputy Chief Personnel Officer (Labour & Welfare) and is in the charge of a Senior Welfare Officer, who is assisted by selected and specially trained staff.

Trade Unions

The following unions are recognized by the Railway administration :—

(i) United Union of P. W. R. Workers for the open line establishment of the Railway.

(ii) Railway Mazdoor Union Workshops, for Workshops establishment of the Railway.

Tourist Attraction

Most of the places like Taxila, Harappa, Moen jo Daro, are served directly by the Pakistan Western Railway, while the others have convenient rail-heads. The Pakistan Western Railway was the first to recognize the importance of tourist travel and during the past several years, has done a great deal to develop and promote local and foreign tourism. The rail-heads serving the different points of tourist attraction are shown below :—

Rail-heads		*Places of interest*
Jungshahi	...	Thatta.
Rohri and Sukkur	...	Sukkur Barrage and the single span Ayub Bridge over Rohri Channel, the third largest of its kind in the world.
Moenjo-Daro	...	Moenjo-Daro excavations.
Quetta	...	Hanna Lake, Hanna Dam and Ziarat, a beautiful sanatorium.
Sahiwal	...	Harappa excavations.
Lahore	...	Moghal Gardens at Shalimar, Bagh-e-Jinnah, Tombs of Emperor Jahangir and



SAIFUL MULUK LAKE KAGHAN VALLEY



A HANDICRAFT CENTRE

Rail-heads		*Places of interest*
		Empress Noor Jehan, Badshahi Mosque, Golden Mosque, Wazir Khan's Mosque, Lahore Fort, Museum, Zoological Gardens, etc.
Taxila	...	Excavation of Budhist relics.
Rawalpindi	...	Murree and Galies, health resorts with a scenic splendour all their own.
Havelian	...	Kaghan Valley and Galies, well-known tourist areas.
Peshawar-Landi Kotal	...	Historic Khyber Pass and Jamrud Fort.
Durgai	...	Swat, Chitral and Dir, picturesque tourist resorts.

Surveys

Surveys of the following new rail links were taken in hand during the year 1967-68 :—

1. Detailed traffic and engineering survey for conversion of Mirpur Khas-Nawabshah from Metre-gauge to Broad-gauge.
2. Detailed traffic and engineering survey for conversion of Mirpur Khas-Pithoro from Metre-gauge to Mixed-gauge (Metre-gauge and Broad-gauge).
3. Detailed traffic and engineering survey of Daska-Sialkot via Ghuinke.
4. Lahore Circular Railway.
5. Outer loop of Karachi Circular Railway.

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Transport Authority

Control

The over-all control of mechanically propelled motor vehicles rests with the Provincial Transport Authority, West Pakistan, responsible for the administration of the West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965. Transport Policy in the Province is framed by this Authority and implemented through the Regional Transport Authorities located at each Divisional Headquarter. The Provincial and Regional Transport Authorities which consists of official and non-official members meet at short intervals and consider ways and means to improve transport conditions.

Number of Vehicles

In 1967, the total number of motor vehicles of different types rose to 2,59,319 including 1,00,316 cars, jeeps and station wagons. There was an increase of 1,817 buses, 819 motor-cab taxis, 790 motor-cab rickshaws and 3,035 goods vehicles. During the year various Regional Transport Authorities introduced bus services on 159 new routes in different areas.

Disciplinary Action

Disciplinary action was taken by the Regional Transport Authorities against permit holders and drivers who failed to provide proper transport facilities and were found guilty of various traffic irregularities. As a result of this, 26 route permits were cancelled and 215 suspended for different periods and 10 driving licences of the drivers of commercial vehicles cancelled and 11 suspended.

Checking Team

In pursuance of the orders of the Governor, Divisional Traffic Checking Teams were formed in all the divisions each consisting of Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, a magistrate, a police officer and a non-official to conduct surprise raids on the highways and to punish traffic offenders on the spot. As a result of the raids conducted by the divisional checking parties, the situation on the roads improved considerably and overspeeding, plying of vehicles without route permits and overloading minimised to a great extent. During the year, 6,297 prosecutions were launched by the different checking parties and a fine of Rs. 8,30,537.00 imposed at the spot.

In order to eradicate traffic evils, it was decided that in future driving licences to the professional drivers should be issued by a board consisting of Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Motor Vehicles Examiner and a representative of the Road Transport Corporation which meets at least once in a month.

Fitness Certificates

Suggestion made by agriculturists that the agricultural tractors with trailers may be exempted from obtaining certificates of fitness and route permits after every six months it was decided that certificate of fitness should be issued for a period of one year instead of six months.

In order to popularise mechanisation of agricultural sector tractors-cum-trailers were exempted from taking out route permits. Besides, exemption from the payment of registration fee and quarterly road tax had already been allowed in respect of such vehicles.

Conduct and Duties

In order to check undesirable practices and to prevent leakage of revenue in Road Transport Corporation, the Authority recommended the amendment of the existing law, so as to make it an offence for a conductor who intentionally omitted to issue a ticket after receiving the fare or for a passenger, who refused to pay the fare or intentionally travelled without a valid ticket.

Installation of Tachograph

In the recent past a number of road accidents involving transport vehicles has taken place. All these mishaps have been attributed to over-speeding, rash, and negligent driving taking several lives and crippled scores of persons. In order to control the tendency of over-speeding of commercial vehicles, the Authority has introduced the scheme of compulsory installation of tachographs on buses, an instrument which records on a graph card the speed attained by the vehicles at various points, total mileage done, duration of journey, halts. etc. To start with it has been decided that tachograph should be fixed on the new buses which will henceforth be registered for the first time. As regards the existing buses these have to be fitted with this device within a period of one year.

Transport Workers Grievances

In September, 1967, the Government of West Pakistan appointed a committee to look after the welfare and grievances of the workers.

The Committee invited views of all concerned parties and also interviewed representatives of the workers, transport owners and other interested parties. It examined all the points raised by them thoroughly and prepared a comprehensive report making specific recommendations to improve Transport industry. The Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee and directed that the same should be implemented by the respective departments.

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Road Transport Corporation

During 1967-68 the fleet of the Road Transport Corporation consisted of 2,300 buses including other commercial vehicles such as mini buses and station wagons which also operate on inter-city routes. The total number of vehicles on road during the preceding year of 1966-67 had been 1,991. This shows a marked increase of 309 vehicles during the year under review. Furthermore, additions to the fleet are expected during 1968-69 with the import of about 1,164 buses.

Operational Routes

There has also been some increase in the number of routes operated by the Corporation during 1967-68 as compared to the preceding years. The number of routes operated during 1966-67 was 394 while during 1967-68 it went upto 410. The new routes of Karachi Omnibus Service started in June, 1968, are also included in these. The number of routes will continue to increase on account of two main reasons. Firstly, the operation of buses on Karachi local routes ; and secondly due to large additions in the fleet.

Amenities to Public

The amenities provided by the Corporation to people travelling in its buses include operation of long distance inter-city routes connecting about 55 towns over about 7,000 miles ; operation of city services in 8 cities of the Province of 166 different local routes ; provision of special school buses in the city areas exclusively for school and college students at concessional rates ; facilities of special booking for public on various occasions. Station wagon service between Lahore and Rawalpindi as well as mini bus service between most of the larger cities are also salient feature of operation.

Passenger Traffic

In the year 1966-67, the commercial vehicles of the Corporation carried 2,00,00,00,000 passengers which include passengers of inter-city routes as well as local routes in towns. This number is 3,95,00,000 more as compared to the preceding year and the same has been due to increase in number of buses, improved efficiency and better services.

Bus Fleet

In 1958 the fleet of the Road Transport Corporation consisted of only 1,073 commercial vehicles while by the middle of 1968 the number of commercial vehicles meant for public use went up to 2,350. The number is still increasing with the purchase and import of new buses both within Pakistan and from countries like Italy, England and Sweden. The number of buses by the end of 1968 is expected to go up to more than 3,000. This will include buses to be operated in Karachi, where the number is expected to rise from 150, at present, to about 800. Similarly, with the increase in the number of passengers who travelled

in the buses of the Road Transport Corporation has also gone up from 9,19,30,000 in 1958 to 29,00,00,000 in 1967-68. This number is expected to increase further with new additions in the fleet throughout West Pakistan and specially in Karachi.

Workshops and Depots

The Corporation has 10 main depots in the Province right from Peshawar upto Karachi and 106 sub-offices from the Kaghan Valley upto Karachi. There are 18 well equipped workshops to look after the maintenance of vehicles. The workshops include Body Building Workshops one each at Lahore and Peshawar and a central workshop now going up at Lahore at a cost of Rs. 60,00,000.00. Moreover, the facilities include waiting rooms with fans, drinking water, bookstalls and restaurants etc., etc., at almost all the stations. Special arrangements for enquiry and complaints are also available and rest houses have been established at important places.

Training Institute

The Road Transport Corporation is also running a Central Transport Training Institute at Lahore for its technical and non-technical employees. Training facilities are also made available on payment to members of the public who want to learn driving with basic technical knowledge of vehicles. Similar training facilities for the staff have been made available in all the services. The Training Institute at Lahore was started in 1955 with well trained staff and the results since then have been encouraging. So far the training school has given necessary training to about 2,000 private candidates. The training of the private candidates was started in 1965. The number of technical employees, non-technical employees and private candidates trained in 1965 has been only 196, 296 and 360 respectively.

Purchase of Spare Parts

To cope with the spares shortage and the shortage of foreign exchange, Corporation has been importing spares on bonus vouchers. The Corporation has so far spent about Rs. one crore on the purchase of bonus vouchers which are being utilized for the import of the spares and large shipments have now started coming in. The position had been tight due to the shortage of foreign exchange and considerable efforts had to be made to meet this shortage through imports on bonus. Situation has now started improving and more buses are being brought on road after necessary repairs. The workshops, throughout West Pakistan, are working in three shifts, round the clock, to check the buses and remove defects wherever found.

Mileage Operation

So far as the mileage covered or operated by the commercial vehicles of the Road Transport Corporation is concerned, the same was 3,16,00,000 in 1958 and 4,80,00,000 in the year ending on 30th June, 1968. With increase in fleet, passengers and mileage, the income of the Corporation has also proportionately risen. In 1958 the Corporation's income was only Rs. 3,03,10,000 while in 1967-68 it went up to Rs. 8,68,09,000 showing an increase of about 200 per cent.

Government Transport Services

With a view to improving the efficiency of the Corporation and with the object of better organization of the services in view, 4 new services have been organized during the last 10 years. In 1958 there were 6 units or services of the Corporation namely G.T.S. Peshawar, G.T.S. Rawalpindi, G. T. S. Lyallpur, Lahore Omnibus Service; G.T.S. D.G. Khan and Government Transport Service, Hyderabad. Three new services *viz*. Islamabad Omnibus Service, Rawalpindi, G.T.S. Multan and G.T.S. Sukkur were set up as a result of bifurcation of G.T.S. Rawalpindi ; G.T.S. D. G. Khan and G.T.S. Hyderabad respectively.

Karachi Omnibus Service

The new service at Karachi known as Karachi Omnibus Service, has also been set up under orders of the Government with a view to providing improved bus transport facilities to the increasing population *in* this metropolitan city. The Karachi Omnibus Service started operations with a meagre fleet of only 80 buses in June, 1968 on a few selected city routes. The fleet at present consists of more than 250 buses while the number of routes on which these buses are operated has also been increased. Further additions are contemplated in the fleet of Karachi Omnibus Service which is expected to go up to 800 buses.

Facilities to Workers

The Road Transport Corporation is very keen to improve the conditions of its employees. With this aim in view the Corporation has been providing all possible facilities to about 13,000 workers including road staff, workshop staff and the office employees. Facilities provided include grant of bonus ; establishment of contributory Provident Fund ; free medical aid ; grant of stipend to the children of the employees ; provision of free uniforms to the workshop staff, drivers, conductors, checkers, inspectors, station superintendents and the assistant traffic managers, grant-in-aid to the employees from Staff Benefit Fund, which is running on the pattern of the Government's Benevolent Fund Scheme ; provision of reading rooms and libraries etc. In addition, sports are being organized in all the towns and sufficient grants have been made for this purpose.

Income

The total income of the Corporation during 1967-68 has been Rs. 7,32,95,620 as against an expenditure of Rs. 7,31,37,150 which shows a profit of Rs. 1,58,470 only. The fall in the margin of profit can be attributed to higher cost of spares which have been imported on bonus vouchers, rising cost of vehicles and their maintenance, increased number of off-road vehicles due to non-availability of spares in local market, etc. etc.

Assets

In 1958 the assets of the Road Transport Corporation were valued at Rs. 2,02,68,637. In 1968 the value of the assets of the Corporation has been estimated at Rs. 12,00,00,000, which means an increase of 600 per cent in the value of Corporation's assets.

Social Welfare

The tempo of progress was maintained during 1967-68. In addition, a new scheme entitled "Model Orphanage" was initiated.

Community Development Programme

The projects sponsored by the Government are essentially voluntary in nature. 10 new projects, making a total of 71, were added. The following table shows the progress of the projects at a glance :—

Urban Projects

Programmes	71 U.C.D. Projects as on 30th June, 1968. No. of Centres.	No. of Average Daily Beneficiaries.
I. Vocational Training		
1. Women's Needle Craft Centre ...	115	3,253
2. Vocational Training Centres for Men and Women.	18	640
II. Education		
1. Primary Schools ...	45	4,261
2. Secondary and Lower Secondary Schools.	6	1,131
3. Coaching Classes for school boys ...	10	250
4. School for Deaf and Dumb ...	2	70
5. Adult Education Centres for Men and Women.	76	1,563
6. Religious Classes ...	30	704
7. Library/Reading Rooms ...	72	2,060
III. Health		
1. M. C. H. Centres ...	23	1,700
2. Dispensaries (Alopathic) ...	26	1,805
3. Dispensaries (Others) ...	14	751
4. T. B. Chest Clinic ...	1	83
IV. Recreational		
1. Recreational Centre for Youth and Children.	152	3,764
2. Recreational Centre for Adults ...	82	2,369
V. Others		
1. Co-operative Societies ...	3	500
2. Girl Guides Centres ...	1	50

The Directorate General has orientated all its activities towards economic development and stability of the society. Keeping this in view, it has taken a new experiment in the Urban Community Development Projects in Lahore, namely mobilising "Small Household Savings". As a result of which 2,000 saving bank accounts amounting to about Rs. 50,000 were opened.

Rural Projects

14 Projects (six in 1966-67 and eight during 1967-68) have been established so far in addition to the normal activities like adult literacy centre for men and women, vocational training centre for men, recreational programme, dispensaries and mothers and children health centres.

Socio-economic Centre, Karachi

Presently it has 4 sections where not only training is provided to the women but also facilities to work on wages have been made available. During 1967-68, 253 women completed their training. At present there are 142 women under-training in the Centre. The income of the Centre from sale-proceeds during the year was Rs. 9,000 and about Rs. 4,000 were paid to workers as wages.

Eradication of Beggary

A Beggar Home, with the capacity of 75, was established in Lahore on 8th May, 1967 for disabled beggars. They are given vocational training in order to be productive citizens.

Home for Destitute Women, Karachi and Rawalpindi

There are two such Homes, one is working in Karachi and other in Lahore.

The women are taught various trades like crafts, cooking, etc. Jobs are secured for them and arrangements made for the marriage of some of the girls. Some married women are got reconciled with their husbands. These Homes have provided services to 715 destitute women so far.

Child Welfare and In-Service Training Institute

Since its establishment the Institute so far has conducted six long-term courses and has trained 170 child-care workers. It has also conducted three short term courses and trained 125 voluntary leaders and administrators of the Child Welfare agencies.

In-service Training

In-service Training Wing was added in 1967. During the year 1967-68, a course was organized for 30 recreation auxiliary workers. Inservice Training Course for 25 Social Welfare Officers was organised in November/December, 1967. In the month of May-June, a training course was also organised for 30 freshly appointed Social Welfare Officers.

School Social Work

Development of the child is always considered to be best governed by student-teachers, teachers-parents, and parents-child relationship. In order to solve the problems of the students which arise from the maladjustments in school and home, the Directorate General, in collaboration with the Educational authorities, have established 6 School Social Work Projects.

Mothers and Children Home, Sialkot

In this Home, widows have been given separate quarters to live with their children and have also given an allowance to run their own household. This Home is also provided free educational and vocational facilities. During the year 1967-68, 15 women were trained and discharged from the Home. They are now earning Rs. 60.00 to 80.00 p.m. "Work and Earn Centre" has been attached to the Home for the women.

Voluntary Agencies

It is estimated that there are about 2,000 such agencies. Out of which 776 agencies are registered so far. The Directorate General of Social Welfare also provided necessary consultative services in programme planning.

Model Orphanage

Model Orphanage has been established in Lahore in co-operation with the Anjuman-e-Sulemania under the chairmanship of a Judge of the High Court. A new hostel is being built where the orphans will live along with other community children and the school will cater for the orphans as well as for the normal children.

The only difference in this scheme is that the expenses of the orphans will be borne by the Agency whereas the expenses on children will be borne by their guardians. In this way education and extra-curricular activities providing treatment opportunities have been equalised for both type of children.

Relief Work in Karachi

In July, 1967, Karachi was hit by heavy storm and rain. Relief operations were taken in hand by the Directorate General of Social Welfare immediately. Twenty Social Welfare Officers were appointed to different relief camps to help Karachi administration. The camps had about 75,000 persons.

Specifically speaking, the Directorate General of Social Welfare undertook all the rehabilitation work in Lyari area of Karachi and relieved Karachi administration for providing relief and assistance to that area with the consent of local administration. The Director General of Social Welfare personally supervised all the relief operations in Karachi.

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Auqaf

The Auqaf Department, after coming into being in January, 1960, embarked upon taking over of waqf properties until 31st March, 1961, when the task was more or less complete. Since then the Department has been concentrating on the task of consolidating the management of these properties and taking over new properties in exceptional cases only. As most of the waqf properties taken over were in decaying and fastly deteriorating condition so priority was given to their repairs and renovations.

In order to maintain the properties in a decent and proper way it was necessary to raise income of Department. The Department is doing utmost in this respect by means of reassessment of rent of houses, shops, plots etc. on the basis of local market rates of privately owned properties in the areas concerned and better arrangements for maintenance of Nazrana boxes. Thus the total income of the Auqaf Depatment shot up to Rs. 64,58,218 during the year 1967-68.

Religion

The members of the Religious Purposes Committee, continued helping the management in the performanec of religious ceremonies at the shrines etc., and in the improvement of the waqf properties.

Education

Pilot Primary Schools in the Shrines of Dars Mian Wadda, Madho Lal Hussain and at the Wazir Khan Mosque, Lahore, are very popular and a proposal for constructing new building for the Pilot Primary School at Wazir Khan's Mosque is under way.

Grants

A number of scholarships has been awarded to the needy students of West Pakistan. Twenty four Maddrassas and Darul Ulooms in Hyderabad and Karachi Divisions have been awarded grant-in-aid, amounting to Rs. 24,828.00.

Qurz-e-Hasna

This year a sum of Rs. 10,000.00 was equitably distributed as interest-free-loans amongst 26 Medical and Engineering Students. In making these awards intellectual accomplishments and the financial position of students are mainly kept in view.

Quranic Centres

The blind students are granted financial assistance and also taught Holy Quran, Arabian language, general reading and writing and arithmetic through the braille system, in the Blind Quranic Centres of Lahore, Multan and Peshawar.

Libraries and Reading Rooms

About 101 reading rooms-cum-libraries have been established at different shrines and mosques throughout the Province. Literature dealing with the Holy Quran. Hadith, biography of saints and other religious books have been supplied to these reading rooms. Amongst the libraries the proposed library at Data Darbar, Lahore, is expected to be completed soon. It will have about 50,000 books and a capacity of 100 seats for readers. When completed the library will serve as a research centre for Islamic Studies.

Review and Reorganization Committee

The objectives of this Committee are to review the activities, policies and administration of the Auqaf Department during the past five years and to make recommendations for improvement in its policies and administration and for the achievement of the objectives for which the Auqaf Department came into being.

Activities of the Zonal Offices

The Central, Southern, Peshawar, Multan and Karachi Zones, spent a substantial amount on the repair and renovation of waqf properties including shrines and mosques during the period under report. Not only this but also the Zonal Offices with the approval of the Chief Administrator of Auqaf started undertaking development projects carried out throughout the Province. This will considerably contribute to the economic development of the country.

Training Institute

Imam-Muallim Training Institute, attached to Jamia Islamia Bahawalpur provides for the training of Auqaf Imams in two courses (9 months) which have been recognized as equivalent to J.V. training by the Education Department. Most of Auqaf Ulema have received such training in this Institute since its inception. The Institute is proposed to be upgraded and converted into the Ulema Training Academy where scholars will receive training in different subjects including the art and technique of Tabligh.

Affiliation of Madrassas and Darul Ulooms

The Government of West Pakistan, Education Department has ordered its Arabic schools Fazil (High) and Rafiq-ul-Ulema (Middle) to introduce the syllabus of Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur from the next academic session and seek affiliation with the Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur.

Publications

To acquaint our people with the pious deeds and the way in which most of the prominent saints of Indo-Pak sub-continent led their life, a scheme for the publication of works of various saints, other rare books and major Sufi classics has been drawn up. In this connection the following non-available books have been published :—

1. Maktoobat-e-Imam Rabbani (The saint who carried on a crusade against the heretical religious policy of Akbar).
2. Maktoobat-e-Saeediya.
3. Rasail Mujaaddidah. Epistles of Imam Rabbani.
4. ,, ,, Discourses of Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din Auliya.

5. Urdu translation of "Najat-ul-Khawatir" Vol. I. to Vol.IV.
6. Urdu translation of Life-story and Reminiscences of Baba Farid-ud-Din.
7. Kulyat-e-Khawaja Baqi Billa : Poetry, Epistles, and saying of the spiritual master of Imam Mujaddid Alif Sani.
8. Zudbatul Maqamat (under print).
9. Life of Hazrat Sachal Sarmast.
10. Al-Aurad. A collection of Muslim devotions as well as a manual of Islamic etiquette.
11. Roohani Taroon : A standard Sufic work in Pushto.
12. Nisab-e-Farsi. Anthology of Persian prose and poetry in two volumes.

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Health

The main activities of the Health Department are to povide more curative medical facilities, prevent and control incidence and promote health. It also includes establishment and maintenance of training facilities for various types of medical and para-medical personnel required to man the services.

The budget allocation for the Health Sector during the year 1967-68 was Rs. 822.24 lac. 117 on-going and 53 new schemes were taken up.

The major schemes which are included and those which were executed during the year under review are Malaria Eradication, Family Planning, T.B. Control, Construction and Upgrading of new and existing District Headquarter and Tehsil Headquarter hospitals, Construction of Drug and Food Analysis Laboratories.

Malaria Eradication Programme

Malaria Eradication Programme is now covering 36 districts (38 Zones) and 44,364,552 population in addition to tribal areas of Peshawar, Khyber, Malakand Agency and North and South Waziristan.

Family Planning

This scheme was enforced with effect from Ist July, 1965 which aimed at to reduce the estimated birth rate from 50 per thousand to 40 per thousand by 1970.

To start with 23 districts were involved in the first year, two more districts alongwith states of Swat, Dir and tribal agencies were added in the second year. At present 29 districts are involved in the Family Planning Programme. It is proposed to cover 36 districts during the Third Plan period.

T. B. Control

Tuberculosis is one of the major national health problems in Pakistan. A sum of Rs. one crore and 55 lac has been allocated in the current 5 year Plan for the control of tuberculosis and the work is being carried through a three pronged attack :—

1. B.C.G. vaccination of the children upto 10 years of age to promote resistance of the body against acquiring the disease.
2. Establishment of T. B. clinics to provide early diagnosis and efficient domiciliary treatment services.
3. Provision of additional indoor beds for admission of such cases as must be kept under intensive treatment.

B.C.G. Vaccination

In B.C.C. vaccination programme, a total of 14,111,934 vaccinations had been carried out in the province till the end of 1967. Originally 16 mobile B.C.G. teams were functioning in the Province and now the number has increased to 27.

T. B. Beds

There are 7 T.B. sanatcria and 12 T.B. hospitals in the Province with accommodation of 2,282 tuberculosis beds. In addition there are 617 beds for T.B. patients in 23 General Hospitals. Raising of the bed strength cf Ojha T.B. Sanatorium Karachi from 200 to 350 has been completed and now minor alterations, repairs and installation of lift is in progress. The construction of 3 additional wards in Fatimah Jinnah Tuberculosis Sanatorium Quetta, is also in progress. During the Third Five Year Plan it has been proposed to add 504 new T.B. beds to Government T.B. Sanatorium Kotri, Fatimah Jinnah T.B. Sanatorium, Quetta and 7 District Headquarter hospitals of Gujrat, Sialkot, Jhang, Sahiwal, Rahimyarkhan, Khanpur and Thatta. At present the total tuberculosis bed strength is 2899.

Hospitals

The construction of Ayubia Hospital, Shahbundar Sub-Division Sujawal, Tehsil Headquarter Hospital, Digri and Civil Hospital Kalabagh has been completed during the current year. Building for a general stationery and forms store and tailor workshop at Civil Hospital, Karachi, has also been completed.

Upgrading of the hospitals at Turbat, Hasilpur, Minchinabad, Ahmadpur East and Fortabbas were also completed during the current year.

The construction work of the hospital buildings at Gujrat, Loralai, Bannu, Sanghar, Jhang, Jhelum, Kharian, Tando Muhammad Khan and Ghotki are in progress.

The upgradation of Civil Hospital, Gujranwala, District Headquarter Hospitals, Nawabshah, Rahimyarkhan, Bahawalnagar, Mardan, Larkana, and expansion of Government Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, Nishtar Medical College Hospital, Multan, Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, Sandeman Civil Hospital, Quetta, Civil Hospital, Karachi, Services Hospital, Lahore, and construction of rehabilitation centre and brace shop in Civil Hospital, Karachi, is in progress. Land has been purchased for the construction of new building for Mental Hospital, Lahore.

Medical Colleges

During the year 1967-68, 575 boys and 219 girls were admitted in six Medical Colleges and 358 boys and 106 girls qualified the final MBBS examination during the year.

68 students were admitted in the first year B.D.S. Class in the deMontmorency College of Dentistry, Lahore, Dental Unit of Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad and Khyber Medical College, Peshawar and 29 students qualified.

169 licentiate doctors were admitted to various medical colleges to undergo condensed MBBS Course. Four extra seats for admission to Khyber Medical College, Peshawar were created for the residents of Swat State. 11 more seats were allowed by Governor, West Pakistan to six Iranian and 5 Saudi Arabian students as a gesture of good-will in addition to the seats already reserved for foreign students.

75 doctors are receiving postgraduate training in various subjects out of which 25 were sent abroad during the current year.

305 indigent scholarships including total amount of Rs. 3,05,000 were awarded to the students of various Medical Colleges in the province during the year. Improvement of Liaquat Medical College, Hyderadad, provision of A.C. current fans in Basic Department of King Edward Medical College, Lahore, and replacement of cold storage plant in Dow Medical College, Karachi is in progress. Construction of second storey on new hostel for girls at King Edward Medical College, Lahore has been completed and construction of new boys hostel for King Edward Medical College, Lahore, construction of girls hostel at Nishtar College, Multan, construction of flats for junior officers and hostel for 40 students in Lady Willington Hospital, Lahore, construction of girls hostel for Fatima Jinnah Medical College, Lahore and provision of A.C. current fans in boys hostel for King Edward Medical College, Lahore is in progress.

Maternity and Child Health and Nursing Services

At present 734 Maternity and Child Health Centres are functioning in West Pakistan. Besides these, there are 85 primary Rural Health centres and 8 Tehsil Headquarter hospitals namely, Kahuta, Isa Khel, Shakargarh, Digri, Bagh, Swabi, Wazirabad, and Sujawal, where sections have been opened and a lady health visitor posted in each section. Such centres are also attached to Teaching Hospitals (to paediatric section) for the training of students. One old hospital at Sialkot has been converted into Maternity and Children's Hospital. 18 Centres have been opened during the current year. 222 students were admitted in the 5 Public Health Schools at Lahore, Peshawar, Hyderabad, Karachi and Quetta, out of which 165 were stipendiary and are paid Rs. 60.00 p.m. as stipend. 197 lady health visitors qualified from all these Public Health Schools during 1967-68. In addition, 708 dais, 210 midwives and 37 nurse-dais were trained. 150 nurses qualified from all the 12 nursing training schools during the current year.

Construction of building of Public Health School, Hyderabad and residential and no-residential building for the staff of M.C.H. Centre attached to Public Health School, Quetta is in progress.

Blood Transfusion Service

Government has approved the conversion of Provincial Unit to an Institute of Blood Transfusion of West Pakistan. In this scheme it

has been decided to raise 6 divisional blood transfusion units and 8 district blood-donor units at a total cost of Rs. 3,82,570.00. An amount of Rs. 9,93,578.00 has been sanctioned for the purchase of land for construction of the building for the said Institute. Rs. 3.00 lac for the purchase of equipment for the divisional units have been sanctioned during the current year.

Public Analyst Laboratory

To keep a check on the adulteration of food stuffs, one more food analysis laboratory has been completed at Rohri, during the current year. The construction of Public Health Food Analysis Laboratory Multan and residential accommodation for staff of Public Health Food Analysis Laboratory, Quetta is in progress.

Drug Laboratory

To check the manufacture of spurious and substandard drugs, a drug testing laboratory is under construction at Lahore and it will start functioning very shortly. Equipment worth Rs. 2.00 lac is being purchased.

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Public Health Engineering

This Department was created in August, 1961, and entrusted with survey, investigation, design and execution of water supply and sewerage schemes and environmental sanitation programme in West Pakistan excluding Karachi and Islamabad, which have their own autonomous bodies, responsible for the development of these areas.

Functions

The main functions of the department include the planning, preparation and execution of Government rural and urban water supply, sewerage and sanitary schemes. They also include working on such schemes of local bodies which cannot be carried out by the B & R Department for lack of specialists and experts and carrying out satellite town schemes, rural works programme and maintenance and operation of such completed schemes where the local bodies are not in a position to run the schemes themselves successfully.

This Department is headed by the Chief Engineer assisted by three Directors and a team of technical and administrative staff to work at Headquarters and the field staff consisting of seven Circle Offices at Lahore, Lyallpur, Bahawalpur, Sukkur, Peshawar and Hyderabad along with 23 Divisions and 85 Sub-Divisions in various towns of the Province.

At present 27 urban water supply schemes, 6 drainage schemes and 90 rural water supply schemes, are in hand. The organization has been of a great help to the local bodies and councils, which lack special staff. Works worth about Rs. 5.58 lac have been done for them. The Department has prepared designs, with the help of the consultants, for five demonstration foreign aided projects, namely Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Multan, Nawabshah and Hyderabad at a total estimated cost of about Rs. 8 crore. The work on Gujranwala and Sheikhupura Projects have been started and that for Multan and Hyderabad will soon follow.

Greater Rawalpindi Water Supply Scheme designed to provide 28 million gallons of water per day to the citizens of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, was inaugurated by the Governor of West Pakistan, Mr. Muhammad Musa, on 8th January, 1968. Phase-I and II of this scheme have been completed costing Rs. 42.4 lac and 35.00 lac respectively.

Laboratory Testing Facilities

In this department there is established a full-fledged Research Laboratory assisted by Director, Sanitary Engineering, along with a Research Officer and other trained personnel to cope with the ever

increasing demand of testing facilities for the Province. These laboratories are also keeping control on the quality of water supply schemes in the province of West Pakistan. It has also established a concrete testing section at Lahore, which helps the engineers to keep a quality control on the material used over all the projects under construction in the province. This laboratory has also got an ever-ready Mobile Unit fully equipped with the most modern equipment known as Millipor Filter technique, applied for the Bacteriological analysis of water. This goes to various running water supply schemes to check up the quality of water supplied to the public. The laboratory is contributing a great help to this province by means of testing the water and thus saving the public from the spread of epidemic due to water borne diseases.

Training

The laboratory is regularly providing the training facilities to the engineers. Short courses of one to two weeks are held from time to time to give training to the newly recruited Assistant Engineers and overseers in the techniques of water testing. The theorteical and practical knowledge thus imparted to the engineers plays a great role in the field of construction engineering.

Environmental Sanitation

The programme envisages the provision of safe drinking water and some drainage and sanitation facilities for all the villages in West Pakistan. To start with, five pilot projects were proposed to be launched at Lulliani, Warburton, Lalamusa, compact area of nine union councils in Peshawar Tehsil and Tando Jam. The total estimated cost of these pilot projects is Rs. 16,47,000.00. The work on these projects would be started as soon as funds are allocated by the Government.

General Advisory Service

The Consulting Engineers have to construct five demonstration projects of water supply systems in Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Multan, Nawabshah and Hyderabad, at a cost of Rs. 155.86 lac. The work on all the five pilot projects is in progress and they would be completed by June, 1969, as provided under the contract agreement with the consultants.

Films

This Department is also undertaking the production of documentary films with the idea of inculcating in the people, the sanitary habits and the use of safe drinking water. This will go a long way in eliminating water borne diseases from the province on the one hand and save a huge expenditure of public funds on curative health on the other, besides saving the man-power from becoming useless on account of disability or infirmity.

UNICEF Assistance

The UNICEF Agency, an International Organization is extending a lot of help to this country especially to the Public Health Engineering Department by giving aid in the form of material for rural water supply schemes throughout West Pakistan. This aid is provided in

the form of pipes and fittings (PVC AC and CI Pipes) for the rural water supply schemes connected with health centre, schools and the areas which have a population of more than 5,000 people.

This department has completed 54 rural water supply schemes in the first instant and provided potable water to the public for drinking. Another demand for the second batch was put up by this department which included 32 schemes which were approved by UNICEF Executive Board and all 86 schemes have been completed by this time.

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Education

The Third Five Year Plan envisages a well balanced and integrated development at all levels of education ; a widening of the base of primary education ; an increased emphasis on the teaching of science and mathematics and the introduction of diversified courses and facilities for studies in agriculture, industrial arts, commerce and home economics and provision for enlarging technical education at the secondary stage. In the field of higher education, quality is the keynote, with expansion in teaching of science, agriculture and technology. Teacher education programmes are tied to provide personnel for teaching the desired new areas of studies. To achieve these goals shaping of programmes with respect to these aspects of education and their implementation were given priority during 1967-68.

Budgetary Provisions

The total provision made for this sector in the budget for 1967-68 both for developmental and non-developmental expenditure was Rs. 45.69 crore (including Frontier Regions) as against the revised figure of Rs. 36.34 crore for the year 1966-67.

The gross allocations made in the Budget for 1967-68 for various sub-sectors in the field of education are given below :—

(In crores of rupees)

			Developmental	Non-Developmental
1.	Universities	...	1.03	2.80
2.	Colleges	...	1.90	3.58
3.	Secondary Education	...	2.71	6.11
4.	Primary Education	...	1.13	15.40
5.	Special School including Technical Education.		3.26	1.90
6.	Scholarships	...	1.81	...
7.	Grant-in-aid and other Miscellaneous items.		0.65	0.63
8.	Teacher Education	...	0.60	...
9.	Frontier Regions	...	0.39	0.64
10.	Merged Areas	...	0.02	0.03
11.	Tools and Plants	...	0·12	...
12.	Direction	...	...	0.32
13.	Inspection	...	...	0.66
	Total	...	13.62	32.07

Primary Education

A provision of Rs. 30 lac on non-development side and Rs. 60 lac on development side was made in the budget for 1967-68 for opening of new primary schools in the province. Rs. 35.56 lac on development side and Rs. 1.36 lacs on non-development side were also provided for up-grading primary schools to the middle standard.

Comparative position of primary schools and enrolment of students in them indicates the progress in this sub-sector :—

S. No.	Region	No. of Schools		Enrolment	
		1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
1.	Peshawar ...	3,581	3,833	2,69,804	2,79,254
2.	Rawalpindi ...	7,959	8,390	8,28,037	8,48,533
3.	Lahore ...	11,135	11,772	8,81,851	9,95,087
4.	Hyderabad ...	8,575	8,716	6,30,208	6,39,665
5.	Karachi ...	1,081	1,117	2,73,385	2,79,344
6.	Quetta ...	1,204	1,278	39,765	40,025

Secondary Education

During 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 8.22 crore, both developmental and non-developmental, was provided for the on-going and new schemes. Out of it Rs. 2.71 crore were earmarked for the on-going development schemes.

Following are the comparative figures in respect of number of middle and high schools and enrolment in them :

S. No.	Region	No. of Schools		Enrolment	
		1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
	(*i*) *Middle Schools*				
1.	Peshawar ...	339	351	1,06,806	1,15,806
2.	Rawalpindi ...	938	932	2,67,986	3,15,441
3.	Lahore ...	1,008	1,012	2,52,721	2,86,145
4.	Hyderabad ...	393	415	26,594	25,888
5.	Karachi ...	96	96	13,894	12,796
6.	Quetta ...	117	119	15,012	13,607
	(*ii*) *High Schools*				
1.	Peshawar ...	173	175	94,497	96,120
2.	Rawalpindi ...	444	466	2,30,450	2,45,006
3.	Lahore ...	541	541	3,37,671	2,96,017
4.	Hyderabad ...	255	256	84,638	72,037
5.	Karachi ...	263	241	1,19,076	1,09,993
6.	Quetta ...	61	59	29,324	22,102

College Education

A sum of Rs. 1.90 crore was provided for development programmes of Government and non-Government colleges as against an allocation of

Rs. 1.8 crore for the previous year. On development side 38 on going schemes and 5 new schemes were provided during 1967-68.

Schemes	(Rupees in lacs) Provision
1. Improvement of libraries and reading rooms in the existing 45 Government colleges.	5.50
2. Construction of hostels in the existing Government colleges.	15.00
3. Miscellaneous schemes for improvement of facilities of physical education and sports.	11.90
4. Improvement of instructions at divisional headquarters for boys and at one college per region for girls in Physical Science, Mathematics and Economics.	14.00
5. Establishment of 5 additional superior science colleges.	3.00

The number of colleges and enrolment during the year 1966-67 was as following :—

S. No.	Region		No. of Colleges	Enrolment
1.	Peshawar	...	28	12,704
2.	Rawalpindi	...	57	31,093
3.	Lahore	...	75	50,600
4.	Hyderabad	...	49	16,380
5.	Karachi	...	42	35,859
6.	Quetta	...	6	1,300
	Total	...	257	1,47,936

Technical Education

It is opined that progress of a country primarily depends on the effective utilization of its man-power resources developed and perfected through education and training.

In view of the accepted importance of the whole range of skills to maintain the rapidly developing industrial community in the country, there has been an increased emphasis on technical education.

The number and enrolment in various types of institutions in 1966-67 are given below :—

S. No.	Type of institutions		Number 1966-67	Enrolment 1966-67
1.	Polytechnics	...	17	7,050
2.	Commercial Institutes	...	22	3,650
3.	Vocational Schools	...	46	4,273

There has been a steady progress in the number of students examined by the West Pakistan Board of Technical Education, Lahore. The number of students examined in 1967 stood at 12,986.

For promoting technical education in the province the Planning Commission worked out a target of 1,20,000 technicians and 600 skilled workers, by the end of the Third Plan period to meet this objective, 14 new polytechnics and 35 new vocational institutes are being established in West Pakistan, besides expanding the existing polytechnics and reorganisation of 11 industrial schools and 25 Government vocational schools for women in West Pakistan.

Teachers Training

Alongwith the development of technical institutions, facilities for training of teachers for these institutions have also been provided. Both Rawalpindi and Karachi Polytechnics, which are the oldest and well developed institutions, have teachers training wings. Every new teacher is required to undergo one year's training course and in addition six months practical workshop training in industry. Teacher training courses continue throughout summer vacations particularly for the benefit of those teachers who could not be spared for training during the academic session. Besides, senior teachers are also sent abroad for advance training both in technical institutions and industry in order to keep abreast of the latest practices.

Evening Programme

In order to make maximum use of physical facilities of the institutions, evening courses are run in all Polytechnics and comercial institutions. The Polytechnics offer evening courses at Vocational level and are also providing facilities to the Labour Department for instructions to their industrial apprentices who attend these courses through evening extension programme. Polytechnics are offering evening courses in 15 different trades and at present there are 2,500 evening students on roll.

The Commercial Institutes are offering evening courses particularly for the benefit of office workers who wish to qualify and at the same time earn during the day time. These courses are very popular and these commercial institutes have a total enrolment of 1,100 students in the evening session.

University Education

The 4 Arts/Science universities of Peshawar, Punjab, Sind and Karachi have been maintaining a steady pace of progress in basic arts and science subjects.

The enrolment of students in 1966-67 in the universities of Arts and Science was as follows :—

S. No.	University		Enrolment: Post-graduate Degree	Enrolment: Post-graduate Certificates & Diplomas
1.	Peshawar	...	660	201
2.	Punjab	...	2511	156
3.	Hyderabad, Sind	...	1020	253
4.	Karachi	...	1997	417
5.	Jamia Islamia Bahawalpur.	...	36	—

The enrolment of students in the University of Engineering, Lahore Agricultural University and engineering colleges of other universities in 1966-67, is given below :—

Universities and Colleges	Enrolment: Degree Courses 1966-67	Enrolment: Post-graduate Courses 1966-67
1. West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur.	1,216	489
2. West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology Lahore (including W. P. College of Textile Technology, Lyallpur.)	1,795	94
3. Dawood Engineering College, Karachi, N.E.D. Engineering College, Karachi, Sind University Engineering College, Jamshoro, Peshawar University Engineering College.	3,137	—
Total ...	4,932	583

The Provincial Government, in collaboration with the universities has been endeavouring to attract the best available talent to the seats of learning and it is a matter of pride that in all the 4 Arts/Science universities, we have a rich crop of highly qualified young men looking after the teaching of various important subjects, particulary in the sector of sciences.

Teacher Education

Recognising the key-role of the teacher in the national development, the Government has been trying to increase the quantity and quality of the teacher education in the Province.

Teacher Training institutions for preparing staff for high schools and administrations for positions include :—

(*i*) Seven Teacher Training Colleges ;

(*ii*) One Technical Teacher Training College (at Lyallpur) ;

(*iii*) College of Education, at Peshawar and Institutes of Education, Sind and Agricultural Universities.

(*iv*) Institute of Education and Research of the Punjab University, with Master's level programmes in Technical and Business Administration, as well as in primary and secondary education.

The enrolment of teachers under training stood at 9,205 in 1966-67. Its detail is as following :—

S. No.	Type of Institutions	Enrolment
1.	Normal Schools and Teachers Training Units ...	7,035
2.	Teacher Training Colleges ...	1,429
3.	(i) Institute of Education and Research, Punjab University, Lahore. (ii) Institute of Education, Hyderabad ... (iii) Institute of Teacher Training and short courses, Agricultural University, Lyallpur.	668
4.	Technical Teachers Training College, Lyallpur	73
	Total ...	9,205

To improve the quality of teachers in service, three Education Extension Centres and three Inservice Training Centres have been set up. These institutions hold refreshers courses and re-orient the teachers in modern methods of teaching, measurement and evaluation.

Special Education

Government is running four institutions for the blind, one each at Lahore, Bahawalpur, Peshawar and Karachi. There is one Government High School for Deaf and Dumb, located at Lahore.

The handicapped students receive vocational training in addition to general education upto the secondary standard. Special rules for their examinations have been approved by the Government.

These institutions are supervised by Inspectorate of Schools for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, which was created in 1962.

The Government budget allocation for 1967-68 increased to Rs. 4,30,460 as against Rs. 4,23,670 in 1966-67.

The Government spent a sum of Rs. 2,40,000/- on buildings. The new building of the Government Institute for the Blind, Bahawalpur, is nearing completion.

Student & Staff Welfare

Government of Pakistan took 262 decisions on the report of the Commission on student problems and welfare, after examining the recommendations in consultation with the provincial government, which in turn, discussed the important recommendations with the authorities of Universities and other important academic bodies. A separate Division to deal with the implementation of these decisions was established in the Department of Education. The recommendations relate mainly to the welfare of students and staff, but they also cover

academic and organisational matters at all tiers of education. Rupees 5 crore were provided for expenditure on such items of the decisions for which no or insufficient amount was available in the Third plan.

Another Division for continuous study of and attention to matters touching on student problems and welfare was also established. With the establishment of this unit, it should be possible to take appropriate measures for the welfare of students and teaching staff, and to keep their needs under continuous study.

Educational Journals

In the fast moving world of today, knowledge is expanding at a very rapid speed. The content of knowledge passed on to the class-room teacher through prescribed text books, usually becomes out-dated by the time it reaches the learner. Even in the most advanced countries of the world, text books have not been able to keep pace with the explosion of knowledge in various fields of human activity. The teacher, therefore, needs to be equipped with the most recent knowledge as soon as it is available. In the advanced countries of the world this gap is filled by scores of professional Journals which supplement the information contained in the text books.

The need for professional journals to supplement the knowledge of class room teachers and to provide useful information for those who are interested in education has been long over due. But some-how, no serious effort to extend the horizon of class-room teacher beyond the text books prescribed from time to time had been made. This genuine need required to be met particularly in view of the directional changes in almost all the tiers of education.

The Department of Education, Government of West Pakistan, felt the necessity of bringing out professional journals of quality to re-fresh the knowledge of field workers in education. It was, therefore, decided to publish two quarterly educational journals viz., Taleem-o-Tadrees and Sanvi Taleem for the benefit of all categories of primary and secondary school teachers including the teachers of Intermediate Colleges.

Of these, 'Taleem-o-Tadrees' covers the whole area of primary and middle stages of education, whereas 'Sanvi Taleem' deals with the problems of secondary education including the intermediate stage.

The work of editing and publishing these journals was entrusted to the West Pakistan Bureau of Education. After observing necessary formalities, the first issue of the Sanvi Taleem was brought out by the Bureau in June, 1967 and that of the Taleem-o-Tadrees in October, 1967. Since then three other issues of Sanvi Taleem and two issues of Taleem-o-Tadrees have been published and circulated. The fourth issue of the Taleem-o-Tadrees is in the press.

These two journals provide sufficient written material for teachers and others interested in education, specially in the field of research, curriculum, administration, theories and processes of growth and learning, and development. This will not only keep the teachers upto date but also provide a very wholesome incentive for original thinking.

The Bureau has now published the special number of the journal Sanvi Taleem which covers the reforms and progress of all aspects of education in the province, during the last decade.

Manual of Acts, Ordinances and Rules

Administrators, educationists, officials and the public in general were experiencing much difficulty and inconvenience in the absence of a single Manual dealing with the acts, ordinances and rules administered by the Education Department. To obviate this difficulty, the West Pakistan Bureau of Education took the initiative and has now brought out an important publication A Manual of Acts, Ordinances and Rules, in this connection.

The Manual purports to serve as a comprehensive guide, for administrators, teachers, headmasters, principals, research scholars and others concerned with the administration of educational institutions and offices in West Pakistan.

New Syllabi

The syllabi in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics for the Intermediate and High School classes have been revised and a firm schedule for revising courses in these subjects at higher and lower levels has beeh prepared. The new syllabi in these subjects have been introduced at the Intermediate level with effect from September, 1967 and in the High Schools with effect from September, 1968. The revision of syllabi, improving the text books and the teachers training programme will be a continuous process in future. Work has now been started for the revision at the B.A./B.Sc. level and for the revision of science and mathematics syllabi for the Middle School classes. The programme is also being extended so as to cover all other subjects.

Examination Reforms

Examination system is also being reformed and re-organised. Question papers have so far been based on easy methods of asking questions that merely require the memorising of information or on numerical exercises involving standard formulas. New type model question papers are being prepared which will not be based on memory work but will test the creative power of a student. These model questions are being sent to all the colleges and schools so that the teaching is done keeping in view the type of question papers.

Law

The Department has promulgated seven ordinances during the current year and out of them, ordinances regarding labour laws and criminal and civil procedure laws for Quetta and Kalat Divisions and establishment of Sargodha and Multan Boards are important pieces of legislation.

S. No.	Year	Enactment	Short title
1.	1968	I	The Civil Procedure (Special Provision) Ordinance, 1968.
2.	1968	II	The Criminal Law (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1968.
3.	1968	III	The Punjab Court of Wards (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.
4.	1968	IV	The West Pakistan Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1968.
5.	1968	V	The West Pakistan Trade Unions Ordinance, 1968.
6.	1968	VI	The West Pakistan Industrial and Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance, 1968.
7.	1968	VII	The West Pakistan Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education (Multan and Sargodha) Ordinance, 1968.

Advocate General Department

Functions

The main functions of the Advocate General's Department which is headed by the Advocate General, West Pakistan, are to advise on any case relating to the initiation of criminal proceedings by the State or executive action by the Provincial Government under the law and on any other legal matter that may be referred to him by the Provincial Government. It is also the duty of this Department to advise upon any matter in which the advice is required by the Governor acting in his discretion. It is also the duty of this office to advise upon any matter on which his advice is sought.

The department arranges representation on behalf of the State, at all stages in all criminal cases in the High Court and the Supreme Court, and in quasi-criminal matters such as cases in the Press Law, cases of habeus corpus and extradition cases.

The department arranges for the appearance of Law Officers and the State Counsel in the following cases :—

(*i*) Cases in the High Court and the Supreme Court to which the provincial government is a party, or

(*ii*) Cases in the High Court and the Supreme Court to which officers serving under the provincial government are parties and which the provnicial government has decided to conduct on behalf of such officers.

(*iii*) Cases in the High Court and the Supreme Court in which neither the provincial government nor such officers are diretcly interested, but in which Government considers itself to be sufficiently interested to render it advisable to conduct the cases on behalf of some third person.

The Department arranges representation through the Law Officers and the State Counsel in proceedings under the West Pakistan Bar Council Act and in cases of contempt, when directed to do so by the High Court or the Supreme Court.

The Department exercises supervisory control over State Counsel who are engaged to conduct cases on behalf of the Government.

Disposal of Cases

The tabulated statement given below will show the work disposed of during the last year :—

	Nature of cases	Total No. of cases.	Decided in favour of Government.	Decided against Government.	Total No. of cases disposed of.
High Court	Criminal cases...	10,302	3,527	2,341	5,868
	Writ Petitions and Civil Cases.	1,247	312	207	519
Supreme Court	Criminal and Civil Cases.	741	374	188	562

It will be observed that the percentage of success in favour of Government was satisfactory in court cases.

The Department deals with all appeals against acquittal or application for Revisions on behalf of the State and advises the Government regarding the feasibility of filing appeals or otherwise.

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Police

Crime

The general law and order situation in the Province has been satisfactory. Severe and sustained action was initiated against proclaimed offenders, smugglers, cattle lifters and other anti-social elements. This resulted in the arrest of 3,008 proclaimed offenders and 1,093 smugglers during the year 1967. Stolen property recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 78,03,739.00. Besides, 9,375 heads of stolen cattle worth Rs. 48,07,947.00 were recovered. All out efforts were made to recover the unlicensed weapons as a result of which 10,331 firearms, 73,606 cartridges and 2,082 other types of unlicensed weapons were captured.

Investigation Courses

Altogether 1,600 senior police investigators were imparted training in the Detective and Scintific Investigation Course. This course was, however, closed on 24-11-1967 as the Pakistan Police Commission had recommended in their report to set up a Detective Training School. Accordingly, with the approval of the Central Cabinet, a Detective Training School has now been sanctioned under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Crime Branch, West Pakistan and the school has actually started functioning from 25-11-1967 at Lahore, where training is imparted to all upper subordinate police officers in the Province according to the latest and modern methods of Criminal Investigation. In its first session held in the end of the year 1967, 24 Sub-Inspectors received detective training.

The Sentinel

The Sentinel, quarterly journal of the West Pakistan Police, is in existence since 1955 and has a wide circulation both in the country and abroad primarily due to its better get-up and richness in police and scientific detective literature. The magazine contains interesting permanent features like latest judicial rulings "Know Your Law Series", Scientific aids to detection, world police news, sports, cartoons, depicting aspects of police practical working, latest book reviews on international police literature and legal jurisprudence, Islamic Philosophy, matters of topical interest, quips and jokes. Each issue also includes the description and working of one world police force in its entirety with appropriate illustrations. The Sentinel is associated with some of the most illustrious forces in the International Police set-up and is dedicated to the sustained instructions of all ranks of the West Pakistan Police and its chief aim is to provide a complete text book on police practical working.

Driving Licences

Prior to 1-7-60 the work relating to the issue, renewal and duplication of driving licences was performed by the Excise and Taxation Department, and there was no central record office. This responsibility was entrusted to the Police Department, with effect from 1-7-60 and all Superintendents of Police, were declared Licensing Authorities. There was no record maintained by the Excise and Taxation Department in regard to convictions of the driving licence holders. It was the common practice that a driving licence holder with an endorsement of convictions in his driving licence could apply for a duplicate, claiming that the original has been lost and obtain a duplicate without any endorsement of convictions in it. In order to check this malpractice, it was decided to establish the Central Driving Licence Record Office. A large number of forged driving licences were detected and cases registered in various districts of the province. As it was considered that immediate punitive action against traffic violators is essential, all District Magistrates have been requested to detail one Mobile Traffic Magistrate per district to decide cases on the spot. Details of prosecutions launched by District Police Staff during 1967 are :—

Under	Total Nos. of prosecutions launched	No. of persons convicted	Amount of fine realized
			Rs.
(*a*) Motor Vehicles Ordinance and Rules.	263,161	100,990	41,43,840.00
(*b*) Police Act, Municipal Act, etc.	115,586	43,558	3,21,543.00

The Assistant Inspector General of Police (Traffic), is a member of Provincial Transport Authority, and Commandant of the Traffic Training Institute, Lahore, where upper subordinates from the Police Department are given courses in traffic administration.

Police Welfare Organization

The Police Welfare Organization continues functioning and rendering effective help and assistance to the Police personnel. The staff position of this Organization remained as acute, as in the past and inspite of this draw-back no effort was spared to enhance its utility. All possible amenities were afforded to the Police officers and men especially to the low paid subordinates even at distant places in West Pakistan. Applications received from the widow and orphans, as a rule, were attended to immediately on their receipt and every possible help granted in deserving cases. There has been a considerable improvement in progress aed working of the Police Welfare Organiza-

The Deputy Inspector General of Police and Assistant Inspector General of Police, Welfare and Qaumi Razakars Organization, West Pakistan, Lahore function as Chairmen of their respective managing committees of this Fund.

Police Tele-Communications and Transport Branch

During the year under review the VHF net-work in Karachi has been properly organized and on receipt of new equipment extension of this net work is at present being taken in hand. It is expected that by the end of the next financial year Karachi will have one of the best VHF net works manned by the Police Department in this part of the continent. During the rain havoc in Karachi in August 1967 the Police VHF net work was the only satisfactory mean of communication for undertaking emergency relief measures in the town.

Wireless Stations

During June and July, 1967, ten extra wireless stations were installed in connection with the Police operations for the apprehension of notorious Muhammad Khan of Campbellpur district. In addition, three vehicle fitted with mobile sets were also provided. The Police vehicles engaged in these operations were maintained by posting special M. T. maintenance staff and no serious break down of the transport or communication was reported throughout the operations and Muhammad Khan along with his two accomplices was successfully arrested by the Police on 1-8-1967.

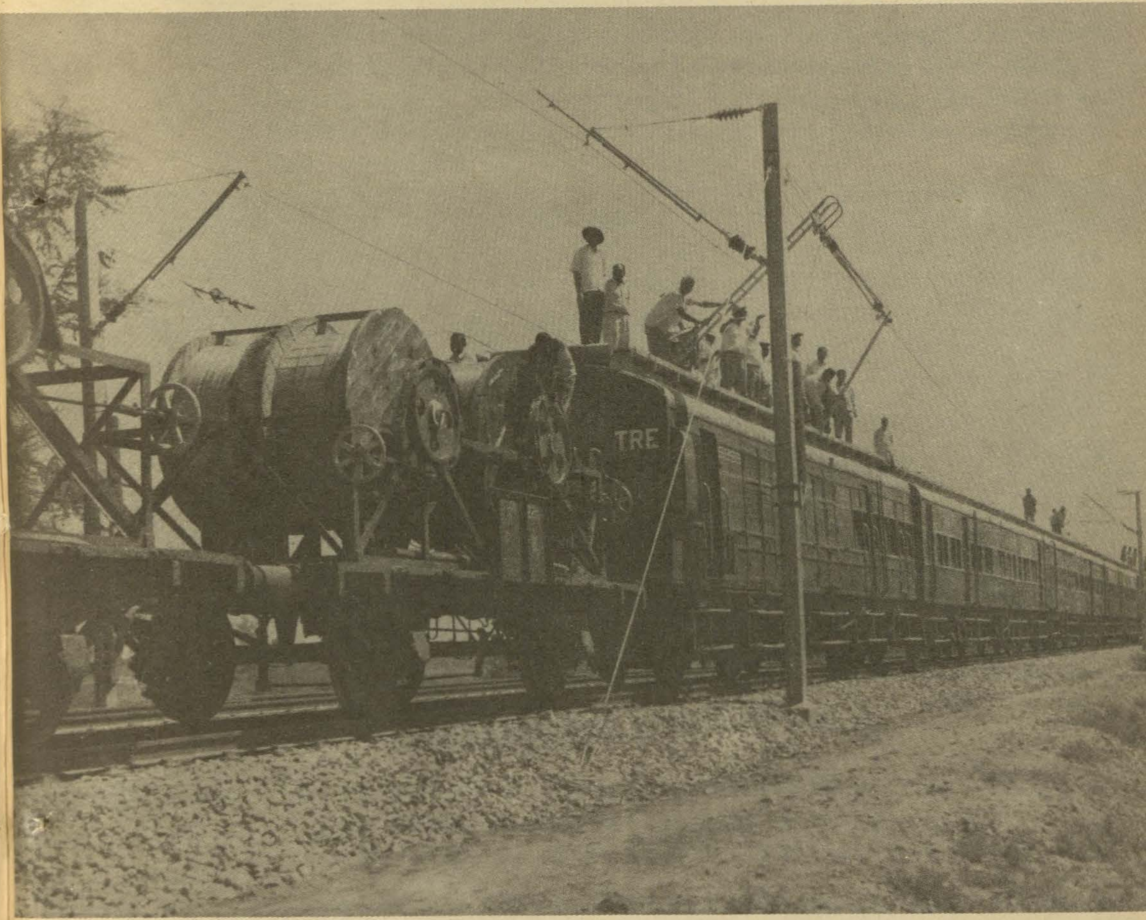
Eight special anti-dacoity stations were installed in the Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions and for the Put Feeder area of Guddu Barrage, where disputes had arisen about occupation of land between various Baluch tribes.

Due to the facilities available with the well established Police telecommunications net work, the WAPDA has decided that seven flood warning stations for the Tarbela Dam project which are to be installed during the summer of 1968 be operated by the Police Telecommunications Branch in addition to the fifteen stations which are already being operated on behalf of WAPDA by this Branch. The WAPDA net work for Mangla Dam is also being retained with the Police Wireless Wing.

Mobile Transport Section

A considerable improvement in the buildings, equipment and lay out of the Karachi Mobile Transport Workshop has been undertaken. Five new garages with a running room for the driving staff have been got constructed. In addition, two large store rooms and three work rooms have been added to the workshop building and a covered shed for the vehicles has also been provided. The Karachi Police Mobile Transport Workshop has now become one of the leading government workshops in the town.

A 3 ton hydraulic lift has been installed in the Police Mobile Transport Workshop, Lahore, and new servicing equipment has been provided. This has greatly improved the maintenance of smaller vehicles.



ELECTRIFICATION WORK IN PROGRESS ON LAHORE-KHANEWAL SECTION. ELECTRIC TRAINS WILL START RUNNING ON THIS SECTION BY THE END OF 1969

West Pakistan Rangers

The West Pakistan Rangers, created in 1958 by merging the various units of the West Pakistan border police, comprises of Sutlej Rangers, Desert Rangers and Indus Rangers operating along the Indo-West Pakistan borders of former Punjab, former Bahawalpur and former Sind respectively.

Duties

The West Pakistan Rangers are entrusted with the duty of prevention of smuggling, checking of unlawful entry into Pakistan and protection of life and property of the people residing in border areas, organisation of village defence in the border areas, collection of intelligence in the border areas and coordination of the activities of Police and other civil agencies in the prevention and detection of smuggling.

Development Programme

The development programme consists of the construction of HQ Sutlej Rangers at Lahore, HQ Indus Rangers at Hyderabad and of residential and non-residential accommodation for each Unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,53,51,870.00. The scheme for the construction of HQ Sutlej Rangers and Indus Rangers expected to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan is progressing satisfactorily.

The construction programme is phased out over a number of years. For the implementation of these projects, a sum of Rs. one and a half million has been allocated.

New Schemes

The schemes for the construction of Wing HQ at Sialkot, Wing HQ at Narowal and Kucha Border Posts along the Indo-Pak border are being proposed for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan for implementation.

Rangers were also called upon to assist the Civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order on a number of occasions in Lahore as well as in some other districts. In the performance of this task they displayed a very high sense of loyalty and integrity without any fervour or favour to any particular party.

upto two years rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 1,000.00. Three gazetted officers and 109 non-gazetted officers were acquitted. 273 cases/enquiries including 35 against gazetted officers were recommended for departmental action. Three gazetted officers and 61 non-gazetted officers were punished as a result of departmental enquiries. The punishments awarded included dismissal, compulsory retirement, stoppage of increments, termination of service, award of censures and warnings. Four gazetted officers and 81 non-gazetted officers were exonerated of the charges after holding departmental enquiries. Six cases/enquiries against gazetted officers and 27 against non-gazetted officers were referred to the departments concerned for necessary action after proper enquiry/investigation.

Finger Print Technique

The opinion of finger print expert was necessitated for the investigation of a good number of cases/enquiries. The staff of this Directorate includes a finger print expert with the rank of an inspector of police. The work of finger print expert involves comparison of a vast number of finger impressions affixed on various documents in token of receipt of public money. The initiative for detection of fraud and identification of culprits and their accessories rests solely on the comparison of inadvertently impressed finger prints. The detection of duplicated impressions against different names and of divergent prints against similar ones establish the cases which need complimentary examination to finalise them.

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registration of births and deaths. The ward members have been made responsible for reporting all birth and death cases of their ward to the union council.

Town Committees

There are at present 224 town committees. A number of villages have expanded further and have developed urban characteristics, but are still included in union councils. The department proposes to establish town committees for all such areas and a preliminary survey is being undertaken by the department. It is estimated that after the next elections, the number of town committees may rise upto 300.

Municipal Committees

The model octroi schedule is being revised to further rationalize the octroi rates. As an experimental measure, the octroi has been allowed to auction at one or two places.

Under the Basic Democracies Vitalisation Campaign, special emphasis is being laid on giving the working of Municipal Committees a performance orientation. The circumstances of each Municipal Committee are studied in detail; all problems are spelled out and thereafter a programme of action is framed for each Municipal Committee. The programme extends over a few specific points and sets targets for performance in various fields. These programmes are forwarded to the Municipal Committees concerned for adoption and implementation and also act as guidelines for improving their affairs in various sectors.

The recommendations by the committee set up to study the structural reorganisation of local bodies in Greater Karachi are under consideration of the Government. Another committee has also been set up by the Government to study the question of structural organisation of Municipal Committees and make recommendations.

A Review and Evaluation Committee to study various aspects of the working of Basic Democracies and local Government system consisting of Divisional Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners, MPAs, MNAs, has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Basic Democracies. It has also been assigned to suggest measures for further streamlining the system if necesssary.

National Cleanliness Campaign

Another committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Government of West Pakistan to study the transfer of more and more functions to the local councils.

A National Cleanliness campaign, a special drive known as the Khyber to Karachi Beautification Drive has been launched. The purpose is to make a vigorous all-out effort to give a renovated look to all cities abutting on the Grand Trunk Road from Khyber to Karachi.

Local Council Service

A Local Council Service has been constituted and key posts under Local Bodies are filled out of this service. This service now covers the administration, engineering, health, accounts and education.

1967-68, 121 Secretaries of Union Councils were trained in two training courses held in both the Basic Democracies Training Institutes at Lalamusa and Tandojam.

Pre-Service Training Courses

To build up a nucleus of training personnel, pre-service training courses for candidate secretaries of Union Councils were started in 1964. These courses were of six months duration, and a stipend of Rs.30/- P.M. was provided to the trainees during their stay at the Institutes. So far five such courses have been held at which 436 candidates have received elaborate training on various subjects. During the year 1967-68, 124 candidates received pre-service training in both the institutes.

Training of Official Members of Tehsil Councils

Short courses of two weeks duration for official members of Tehsil Councils were organized to provide the necessary orientation regarding their role as public servants and the working of the Basic Democracies system. During the year 1967-68, 173 members of Tehsil Councils have been trained.

Convention

Conventions and seminars are becoming annual features of the Basic Democracies, Social Welfare and Local Govt. Department. By these, representatives of the people get opportunities every year not only to review the activities of the past, but also to give their considered views on future projection. A two day conference of the field staff of Basic Democracies was convened to pool the experience of various officers and for accelerating the achievements of objectives of Basic Democracies could be formulated through common consultation. The All-West Pakistan Convention of Directors and Assistant Directors of Basic Democracies was held at Lahore on the 11th of October, 1967. An All-Pakistan BD National Convention was also held in Lahore and was inaugurated by the Governor of East Pakistan on 25th March, 1968.

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Urban Credit Societies

Small business men, salaried persons, artisans and craftsmen living in towns have hardly any source from which they can obtain loans for investing their business or meeting urgent financial requirements. In order to get credit on reasonable terms, they have organized themselves into co-operative societies, which are known as urban banks or credit societies. The members contribute towards the share capital and on the strength of it. The societies raise loans from central co-operative banks and banking unions, to provide finances to members. The particulars are given as under :—

S. No.	Particulars		
1.	No. of societies	1455	
2.	Membership	175565	
3.	Share capital	202.07	(in lacs)
4.	Working capital	1796.72	,,
5.	Loans made during year	384.78	,,
6.	Balance outstanding	1197.49	,,
7.	No. of members to whom advances made during the year	17202	
8.	Deposits held during the year	400.23	(in lacs)

Development Co-operative Societies

These large size credit societies are designed to arrange for supply, marketing and credit. In order to stabilise their working capital, government has invested Rs. 95.00 lac in the shape of share participation with the apex banks as an equal amount to raise share capital of these societies. This has improved financial condition of the agricultural co-operatives.

Service Co-operatives

The Food and Agriculture Commission recommended the 'First Five' namely, better seeds, fertilizer, plant protection measures, better cultural practices and the supply of short and medium term credit as the foremost pre-requisites for boosting up agriculture production.

Farmer's co-operatives are considered to be the best instrument to deliver the goods. More than 2,584 service co-operatives were organized in the province during the second plan. The area of operation of these societies is co-extensive with the Union Councils. These societies have been federated at the provincial level into an organization known as the Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation which was organized in December 1961, to facilitate the working of service co-operatives.

So far 1,853 service co-operatives have become members of the Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation, having a share capital of Rs. 3.57 lac. It started distribution of fertilizer from August 1962 and has opened 22 district offices with over 150 sale depots. 2,584 service co-operative also distribute chemical fertilizer. Other co-operative societies also handle fertilizer business.

Tubewell Societies

Farmers of uneconomic holdings have been persuaded to form co-operative tubewell societies. They instal tubewells and distribute water keeping in view the share of land held by each member.

Co-operative Farming

Raising of farm productivity is the basic problem of Pakistan's economy. The pressure of population on agricultural land, the smallness of individual holdings and the lack of resources with an average cultivator are the main factors which have obstructed the development of agriculture.

The only way to achieve substantial and lasting increase in agricultural production is the adoption of mechanised methods of agriculture and that the economic use of machinery like tractors etc. presupposes large scale cultivation which is possible only through adoption of some system of co-operative farming so as to eliminate the effect of small holdings.

The government is also conscious of the role which the co-operatives have to play in modernising agriculture, with the patronage of Government, therefore, the co-operative farming societies in West Pakistan, which have mostly been organised on state land have achieved tremendous progress.

Co-operative Marketing

A critical study of agricultural marketing in West Pakistan will indicate that 88 per cent of our farmers own agricultural holdings which are uneconomic units for direct marketing due to very small surpluses of agricultural produce. A single farmer cannot alone have any influence on links on the marketing channel. The solution, therefore, lies in joining together in co-operatives to carry on all activities and processes involved in procurement of goods from farm producers to the consumers jointly. This rationalization of co-operative marketing system by producers (farmers) goes a long way to eliminate the existing chain of middlemen in the marketing field of agricultural commodities.

The marketing co-operatives have constructed 50 godowns at a cost of Rs. 12.50 lac. These societies marketted agricultural produce worth Rs. 5.62 crore.

With the object of providing proper structure to the marketing co-operatives the scheme of 'Reconstruction of Rural Credit and Agricultural Marketing' has been revised. It is envisaged that at each Union Council there would be organised/re-organised Co-operative Farm Service and Marketing Societies.

It will acquire adequate storage accommodation and will be able to make advances to farmers against the security of produce offered by them for sale or for storage with the society. 13 Farm Centres have been established and 50 such centres will be established by the end of the Third Plan having their own workshop, godown etc.

Miscellaneous Societies

In agricultural sector, there are other types of societies namely Sugarcane, Cattle Breeding, Wool Shearing and Marketing, Consolidation of Holdings, Fishermen, Poultry, Milk and Dairy Farming societies etc.

The object of the Union is to develop, extend, assist and guide the co-operative movement in West Pakistan. It publicises and propagates co-operative principles, publishes books, booklets, brochures, journals, collects statistics and serves as an information bureau: arranges press, radio and television publicity; safeguards the interest of co-operative societies and acts as the recognized exponent of the non-official co-operative opinion. The Union publishes account books, by-laws and audit note forms and books and translation of books. The number of its free literature is 40 and different types of by-laws is 70. The number of various account books and registers is 150. The Union set up a Public Relations Cell and a Divisional Sub-Committee for concentrated propaganda and publicity in the divisions and districts. The Union prepared one documentary on co-operative farming.

Co-operative Fruit Development Board

The West Pakistan Co-operative Fruit Development Board continued to serve the cause of the fruit growers, by supplying them pedegreed fruit plants, educating them in modern technique by disseminating the research findings of the various institutes within the country and various sources abroad. The Board has also been familiarizing with the most promising fruit varieties holding fruit shows every year.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

There are 1,640 Industrial Co-operative Societies which cater to the needs of artisans and craftsmen. These societies have a membership of about 10,448. The working capital is 62.44 lacs. These societies provide credit and raw material to their members. They arranged marketing of finished goods amounting to Rs. 442.95 lac.

Housing Societies

The co-operatives have also taken an active part in the construction of houses on co-operative basis. The number of housing societies is 367 with a membership of 66,994 and share capital Rs. 118.08 lac. Working capital is Rs. 1501.87 lac. The houses and other buildings constructed by co-operative societies are as under:—

(*a*) Schools/clubs	...	20
(*b*) Road constructed	...	150 miles
(*c*) Water sewerage	...	70 ,,
(*d*) Park developed	...	35
(*e*) Water supply	...	95
(*f*) Medical health centre	...	25
(*g*) Maternity home etc.	...	20

Women Societies

Women of poor families who have spare time, become members of these societies to add to their family income by doing such work as sewing, knitting, embroidery and darning. The number of societies is 1,040 with a membership of 39,092 and working capital is Rs. 9.24 lac.

Punjab Provincial Co-operative Cotton Corporation

The Corporation with its head office at Lahore is actually functioning at Karachi. Clearing, forwarding and shipment are its main functions. The Corporation arranges export of yarn manufactured by the Khanewal Co-operative Textile Mills in foreign markets. It also exports cotton of its member societies.

Pakistan Co-operative Petroleum Association Ltd., Karachi

The Pakistan Co-operative Petroleum Association Ltd. is another Central Organization registered at Karachi. This society is presently engaged in blending of lubricating oils. Constructing oil tanks is in hand. The society is yet in its initial stage.

Co-operative Institute of Business Management, Lahore

The Co-operatiev Institute of Business Management is a joint venture of Government of Pakistan and Royal Danish Government. It was started in 1963 by the West Pakistan Co-operative Union with the assistance of the government. The object of the institute is to extend aid and advice to co-operative banks, co-operative marketing and supply societies, co-operative consumer societies etc. and also to the public and private concerns by a modern office of business management and consultants. The Institute has four technical sections namely Banking and Credit, Marketing, Agricultural Supply and Consumer Co-operatives.

Progress

The CIM is engaged in several projects, some are under implementation while others are expected to be completed in the near future. Some of the important projects are given below: —

(*a*) Wholesale/retail co-operative consumer scheme for the Lahore Area.

(*b*) Re-organisation of the Rural Supply Co-operative Corporation. This is a very large task which will require CIM's intensive attention for some years to come.

(*c*) Re-organization of book-keeping system, administration and management of the Sind Baluchistan Provincial Co-operative Bank and thereafter, the Central Co-operative Banks.

(*d*) Dairy schemes, participation in a Swedish scheme now being considered by the Central Government and continuation of CIM's own dairy.

Reconstruction of Rural Credit and Agricultural Marketing Scheme

The scheme was formulated with a view to consolidate the structure of co-operative movement by organising small and large sized agriculture credit co-operative societies, agricultural marketing societies and service co-operatives in order to keep pace with the requirements of developments of developing rural economy and respond to the national call of alround economic development by the present regime.

In the present programme 325 co-operative service societies are to be re-organized and federated into 35 co-operative farm service centres with the object to set up workshops for repair of agricultural machinery and provide machinery service, installation of tubewells, supply agricultural in-put including credit and arrange joint marketing. Two Co-operative Farm Service Centres at Rahwali and Okara have been set up, complete in all respects and 4 other centres are in the making. The total cost of this programme is Rs. 556 lac out of which the government will contribute Rs. 212.00 lac as subsidy and Rs. 256.00 lac as a long term loan.

The Farm Service societies, enrolled additional membership of 1,600 persons and raised their shares to Rs. 2,50,000 while Farm centres collected shares of Rs. 3,45,079. During one year 5,56,794 bags of fertilizers 5,930 maunds of Maxi pak wheat and 109,615 gallon of diesel were sold. The centres sold 23 tractors, repaired 623 tractors and 4 tubewells.

Construction of Sales Depots by Service Co-operatives

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lac has been released by the government for construction of 150 godowns, 25 godowns have been completed and 121 godowns are under way. These godowns will provide 3.50 lac square feet floor space. This will facilitate storing of seeds and fertlizers and agricultural produce for marketing purposes.

Pak German Co-operative Training and Research Institute, Multan

The project is a joint venture between the Government of Pakistan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Its main objective is to impart training in agriculture and co-operation and conduct research. It also provides extention service to the co-operative farming societies and arranges courses for tractor drivers, mechanics, agriculturists, carpenters and farm managers.

This institute has so far trained about 400 mechanics and operators and set uptodate demonstration farm and extention service. About Rs. 28.17 lac have been spent on this venture.

The Government subsidy given uptodate during the Decade is Rs. 10.19 lac.

Co-operative Education

The progress of Co-operative movement can only be accelerated through education of both the departmental staff and public at large in the principles and practices of co-opreation. A Co-operative College, at provincial level has been constructed at Lyallpur at a cost of Rs. 11 lac. It imparts training to the persons concerned with the movement.

Co-operative Sheep Shearing, Grading and Marketing of Wool Scheme

West Pakistan produces a variety of carpet wool and price bid for carpet wools compares favourably with foreign wool. It is an important source of foreign exchange earning. 90 % of her wool is purchased by U.S.A. and U.K.

The scheme aims at providing latest and scientific methods of clipping, processing and marketing of wool. The department launched a programme for the shearing of sheep, grading of wool and marketing on co-operative basis. These areas include Cholistan (Bahawalpur), Thal and adjacent area, Thar desert (Tharparker), Khairpur, and Quetta and Kalat where sheep are reared in large number and wool is the main source of people's income.

Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Produce

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 296.86 lac. The project envisaged to organize, re-organize agricultural marketing societies at mandi level as well as terminal markets on co-operative basis. 150 marketing societies will be established in suitable mandies with a share participation of Rs. 50,000 each (Rs. 25,000.00 by society and Rs. 25,000.00 by Government). A godown for Rs. 50,000.00 will also be constructed at each mandi for storage and marketing purposes. So far 50 market-

ing societies have been provided financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 25,000.00 each totaling Rs. 12.50 lac for the construction of ware houses.

Date Processing Plant

West Pakistan produces a large quantity of different kinds of dates. The co-operatives organized a "Date Processing Factory" at Turbat, District Makran, and Date Packing plant was installed. The society has 215 members with share capital of Rs. 56,000.00. It is now successfully running and processing thousands maunds dates every year, and has helped to boost the economy of the areas. The Co-operative Department has also provided Rs. one lac to the society as a working capital for its smooth operation. It has formulated 3 Date Processing plants schemes at Khairpur, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan at a cost of Rs. 11.10 lac. These plants will process and pack 52,000 maunds of dates every season and will improve the economy of respective areas.

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Places of Interest

Tourism in West Pakistan is a developing industry. Considering the great wealth of historical and pleasure sites in the province, the potential for the growth of the tourist trade is very high. Estimates for the next twenty years show a rising scale of earning.

West Pakistan, as a vacation land, has many facets. Tourist attractions include archaeological sites, monuments, hill resorts, beaches, historic and modern cities. To a lover of sports and out-door activities West Pakistan offers opportunities for big game hunting, angling, deep-sea fishing, mountaineering and hiking. The following are some of the important places of tourist attraction.

Karachi

Karachi, the main centre of business, commerce and industry, is the largest city of West Pakistan with a population of over two million. Karachi is a natural harbour and is one of the finest in the sub-continent. Its water offers excellent fishing. Places of interest are Airport, Bagh-e-Jinnah (Frere Hall), Zoological Gardens, National Museum, Mausoleum of the Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Manora Island, Sandspit, Hawkes Bay, Paradise Point and Clifton.

Banbhore

About 40 miles north-east of Karachi is Banbhore, an archaeological site under excavation. Some scholars identify this place with Debal which was stormed by the Arab General, Mohammad bin al-Qasim in 711-12 A.C.

Thatta

Thatta, situated about 63 miles north of Karachi, remained the capital of the former Sind Province for about three centuries under the Mughals (1475-1737). Makli Hill, two miles north-west of here, is a silent city of one million graves scattered over an area of six square miles. Some of these tombs and graves offer excellent specimens of architecture, stone-carving and coloured tiling. The surroundings of Thatta abound in game birds, such as partridge, quail, duck and snipe. Eleven miles north of Thatta, by the side of the national highway lies the Kalri Lake which offers facilities for angling, shooting and speed-boating.

Hyderabad

Situated 126 miles north-east of Karachi, Hyderabad was the capital of the Sind Province during the reign of the Mirs (18th century) and has a number of historical ruins and monuments. The Ghulam Mohammad Barrage across the River Indus is a feat of modern engineering which helps make the surrounding land green and fertile through a net-work of canals.

Sukkur

212 miles north-east of Hyderabad and situated on the right bank of the River Indus, Sukkur is famous for the Sukkur Barrage across

the Indus which is the largest irrigation project of its kind in the world. Seven canals drawing 46,617 cusecs of water and comprising 16,474 mile long channels flow from both banks, irrigating seven million acres. One of the canals is wider and longer than both the Suez and the Panama canals.

Moenjodaro

Seven miles east of Moenjodaro Railway Station, 412 miles from Karachi and 80 miles south-west of Sukkur on the Dadu loop railway line, Moenjodaro is the site of the world famous 5,000 year old Indus Valley Civilization. The Great Bath, the Great Granary, the unique drainage system and the Museum containing relics provide glimpses into one of the earliest of human civilizations. Another similar site of this civilization is at Harrapa near Sahiwal.

Quetta and Ziarat

Situated at 4,590 feet above sea level, Quetta is one of the best known hill stations. Winter in Quetta is severe but the summer is delightful. The Quetta Valley abounds in fruit orchards. There is a comfortable hotel, a club and a fine golf course.

62 miles from Quetta is Ziarat, a pleasant hill resort about 8,000 feet above sea level.

Lahore

811 miles to the north-east of Karachi, just over one hour and 30 minutes flight by Pakistan's domestic airline PIA, is Lahore, the city of gardens, and the capital of West Pakitance. It is an ancient town, rich in historical monuments, including some of the finest specimens of Indo-Muslim architecture—the Royal Mosque of Emperor Aurangzeb, the Shalimar Gardens of Emperor Shah Jahan, Emperor Jehangir's Mausoleum and the Royal Fort of Akbar, the Great Mughal, with its fabulous Hall of Mirrors. The people of Lahore look upon their city as the cultural capital of Pakistan because of its numerous colleges and places of learning. The climate is dry; summers are hot and winters are sunny and cold. It has one of the most lovely parks in Asia, the Jinnah Gardens, and holds the National Horse Show—an annual event in spring, a pageant of equestrain sports, folk dances, music, parades and tattoos.

Rawalpindi

171 miles to the north-west of Lahore is Rawalpindi, the interim capital of Pakistan. It is fast developing into a large modern town and the civil and military authorities have given it excellent roads bordered with ornamental trees, many play-grounds, a pleasant club, a number of good hotels and restaurants and an extensive park known as the Ayub National Park. Situated at the foot of several mountain ranges, Rawalpindi is the last staging post leading to the numerous holiday spots and hill resorts of West Pakistan, such as Murree, Nathiagali, Ayubia, Abbottabad, Swat, and Kaghan. The climate is similar to Lahore, a little colder in winter and less warm in summer.

Islamabad

The new capital of Pakistan is under construction, 7 miles north-east of Rawalpindi, at Islamabad. Climatically the place is very pleasant. The capital which will comprise an area of 80 to 100 square miles, is already

the headquarters of certa in imajor ministries and departments. Large government buildings, attractive parks, boulevards, shopping centres and an industrial zone are under construction.

Taxila

189 miles from Lahore and 20 miles from Rawalpindi on the Peshawar route, Taxila is the place where West met East many a time in the past, and where Asoka built the greatest Buddhist University of the sub-continent well before the birth of Christ. Its archaeological wealth dating back to the 5th century B.C. is world famous.

Murree and Galies

About 40 miles from Rawalpindi, situated at an altitude of 7,527 feet above sea-level, Murree is one of the most popular summer resorts in Pakistan. Developed long ago, this hill station has good hotels, skating rinks and fir-scented walks shaded by giant pine trees.

The Galies are small hill stations, north-west of Murree and there is a motorable road runnning through the unending charm of mountain ranges. Ayubia, which is being developed into a first class summer resort comprises Khairagali, Changlagali and Ghora Dhakka-Khanspur and is one hour drive from Murree. Its thickly wooded hills, bracing climate, cool glades and beauty have been a source of great attraction to tourists. Other nearby popular hill resorts are Nathiagali and Abbottabad.

Kaghan Valley

Kaghan is a picturesque valley, 95 miles long, rising upto a height of 13,589 feet. Kaghan is becoming increasingly popular for its varied landscape, its bracing climate and excellent trout fishing.

Swat Valley

Approached from the rail head of Durgai as well as by road through the Malakand Pass, Swat is a beautiful valley of magnificent scenic beauty. Its lush-green, fertile valleys, towering snow-capped mountains, meandering river and rushing torrents, icy-cold lakes fruit-laden orchards and flower-covered slopes are some of nature's gifts to this ancient land.

Added to these are the numerous landmarks created by man himself through the process of history over a number of centuries. There is Udayana—the garden of the ancient Hindu epic. This is a land of enthralling beauty where Alexander the Great fought and won some of his major battles before crossing the plains of northern West Pakistan. This is a centre of Buddhism where once flourished fourteen hundred monasteries.

At Malam Jabba, 26 miles away from Saidu Sharif a skiing-cum-summer resort is being developed with all modern facilities.

Peshawar

275 miles north-west of Lahore and 1,081 miles from Karachi, lies Peshawar which is one of the most famous cross-roads of Central Asia. Its bazars, buildings and people present a picture of a wonderful world and the local handicrafts are many and exquisite.

The Museum has a very fine collection of Romano-Buddhist sculpture and other antiquities. Nearby is the Kohat Pass where village gun factories can be seen.

Khyber Pass

The historic Khyber Pass begins 11 miles from Peshawar and stretches upto the West Pakistan-Afghan border at Torkham (35 miles from Peshawar). It is famous in history as a most important gateway from Central Asia into the plains of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. Persian, Greek, Arab, Turk, Mughal and Durrani conquerors have forced their way through its defiles.

Starting from the foot-hills of the Suleman Range it gradually rises to an elevation of 3,500 feet above sea-level. A railway line, considered to be a marvel of engineering, passes through it and terminates at Landhi Khana, 32 miles from Peshawar. A black-top road runs upto Torkham. The market place of Landhi Kotal (29 miles) is a favourite tourist haunt. The government transport service runs an excursion bus to Torkham on Sundays which provides a one-day guided tour of the Khyber Pass. Tourists also go by taxi and take the round-trip at their leisure.

Gilgit

Few places compare with the beauty of Gilgit. Here lofty peaks tower above rich valleys and lakes of great scenic beauty. The place is a paradise for the hiker, angler, the art lover, the adventurer, the mountaineer, and the polo enthusiast.

The Himalayan regions comprise high mountains, deep green valleys and vast glaciers. Peace and tranquillity reign over the valleys a respite from the busy life of towns. There are several hundreds of peaks with an elevation of about 19,000 feet, and 60 of them rise about 22,000 feet, K-2 (28,250 feet) being the highest in the world after Mount Everest.

Gilgit is reached by plane from Rawalpindi. The plane follows the course of the Kunhar river as it winds through the narrow gorge of Kaghan, walled by majestic mountains. Then flying along the upper ranges of the great Himalayas and the mighty Karakorams, one sees sun ringed clouds, immense peaks, and tremendous gorges. The flight also takes one over the lake of Saiful-Maluk, where, according to legend, a fairy took away her mortal love, Prince Saiful-Maluk. The lake has a magic and romantic aspect.

There are two beautiful lakes in Skardu, the Satpara and Kachuro, which are surrounded by mountains. Skardu and Gilgit are accessible by air, and rest-houses at these places provide transport facilities to tourists.

Facilities

To facilitate movement to special areas in West Pakistan, the States and Frontier Regions Division have relaxed restrictions in respect of visits in the following areas :—

(*a*) Peshawar-Torkham Road in Khyber Agency ;

(*b*) States of Swat and Chitral ;

(*c*) the road from Chakdara to Lowari Pass in Dir State and areas lying to the east of the road ;

(*d*) the Malakand protected areas in Malakand Agency, except the areas known as Kot and Agra and the power station at Dargai, Jabban and Canal Head Works.

Restrictions have been relaxed on the visit of foreign tourists to the 'open zone' in Gilgit and Baltistan Agencies. Restriction on photography in the above areas have been removed. Pakistani tourists have been allowed to visit the Khyber Pass without obtaining permit from the political authorities.

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Frontier Regions

It is an established fact that majority of the inhabitants live in the villages and earn their livelihood from agricultural resources but the agricultural operations in itself depend upon bullock power. Thus livestock is the most important industry of the country on which other industries like leather, wool, and dairy industry depend.

In order to conserve the present livestock wealth of the country by disease control and to raise better type of livestock through improved breeding methods, the Department of Animal Husbandry in the Frontier Regions is playing an important role through its various activities as under :—

Veterinary Treatment

The Department of Animal Husbandry having a net work of 45 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the Frountier Regions, 31 in Peshawar Division and 14 in Dera Ismail Khan Division, continued to render free veterinary aid to the livestock owners.

Disease Control

In order to prevent and control various contagious diseases amongst the livestock, the Department of Animal Husbandry in Frontier Regions performed as many as 92,322 inoculations in Peshawar Division and 28,413 in D.I. Khan Division amongst the livestock.

The Disease Investigation Scheme with a Regional Laboratory at Peshawar and a Disease Investigation Officer as incharge of the Laboratory with one Assistant Disease Investigation Officer at Peshawar and one Livestock Disease Control Officer with headquarter at Bannu helped in timely diagnosing the contagious and parasitic diseases.

Breeding Operation

(*i*) Extension of cattle breeding.

(*ii*) Mass multiplication of Waziri Sheep.

(*iii*) Location of donkey stallions.

Cattle Breeding

With a view to upgrading the indigenous livestock, there were 114 bulls in Peshawar Division and 40 bulls in D.I. Khan Division at the beginning of the year 1967-68 under the scheme "Extension of Cattle Breeding in the Frontier Regions". These bulls were located in the key villages on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 30.00 each. 1 Bull in Peshawar Division died during the period under report. These bulls covered 1690 cows in Peshawar Division and 872 cows in D. I. Khan Division during the period under report.

Waziri Sheep

In order to upgrade the indigenous sheep a total number of 894 rams (417 in Peshawar Division and 477 in D. I. Khan Division) of approved quality were located with the interested sheep breeders

on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 3.00 each under the scheme "Mass Multiplication of Waziri Sheep in the Frontier Regions". 9 Stud rams died in Peshawar Division leaving a balance of 408 stud rams in Peshawar Division and 477 in D.I. Khan Division. These rams covered 8,121 ewes in Peshawar Division and 7,403 ewes in D.I. Khan Division during the period under report.

Donkey Stallions

9 Donkey Stallions (8 in Peshawar Division and 1 in D.I. Khan Division) were located in the important veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the beginning of the year 1967-68 *i.e.* on 1-7-1967. These Donkey Stallions worked throughout the period under report and 93 coverings in Peshawar Division and 12 in D. I. Khan Division were performed.

Veterinary Aid

This scheme aims to provide prompt and timely veterinary aid to the livestock owners of Dir State. Under this scheme 5 veterinary hospitals/dispensaries have been opened at various places in Dir State.

No. of animals treated in hospitals/tour ...	8,179
No. of animals castrated in hospitals/tour ...	265
No. of animals supplied with medicines ...	4,965
No. of inoculations performed ...	5,021

In order to provide prompt and timely veterinary aid to the livestock, total number of 23 veterinary hospitals/dispensaries (14 in Peshawar Division and 9 in D. I. Khan Division) have been opened in the 2nd Five Year plan at various places which have further supplemented the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department to a great extent.

Work done in these hospitals and dispensaries during the period under report is as under :—

	Peshawar Division.	D.I. Khan Division.
No. of animals treated in hospitals/tour ...	23,422	65,880
No. of animals castrated in hospitals/tour ...	2,394	1,896
No. of animals supplied with medicines ...	10,952	4,406
No. of inoculations performed ...	27,225	4,400

Scholarships

To overcome the acute shortage of graduates in Animal Husbandry technique, 9 tribesmen (6 in Peshawar Division and 3 in D. I. Khan Division) were selected to undergo studies at the College of Animal Husbandry, West Pakistan, Lahore for B.Sc (AH) Degree Course with a monthly stipend of Rs. 100.00 each for 5 years.

Veterinary Hospitals

To provide timely veterinary aid to the livestock owners of Hazara merged area, 2 Veterinary hospitals at Biari and Nikapani

have been opened during the 2nd Five Year plan. Work done under the scheme is as under :—

No. of animals treated in hospitals/tour	...	3,053
No. of animals castrated in hospitals/tour	...	789
No. of animals supplied with medicines	...	1,567

Residenial Amenities

This scheme aims to construct buildings with residential accommodation for staff of Animal Husbandry Department. Construction of buildings for 6 Veterinary hospitals/dispensaries in Peshawar Division and 3 in D. I. Khan Division have either been completed or nearing completion, bringing the number of such buildings so far constructed to 17 in Peshawar Division and 9 in D. I. Khan Division.

Industrial Development

In the history of the Frontier Region, the industrial development was first introduced by the Government by establishing certain training centres such as Mazri Centre, Alizai, Woollen Centre, Batkhela and Metal Centre, Wana to impart technical training to the tribesmen in various arts of crafts. As part of the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, Woollen Training Centres were established in the Agencies and States of the region with the objects of imparting vocational training to the tribal youths, enabling them to learn and improve their technical skill in various crafts, give them a professional start and to help in the over-all development in the tribal areas.

Peshawar Division

Batkhela Centre

The centre was originally sanctioned in the year 1952 with the object of providing training facilities to the tribesmen in the art of wool carding, spinning, weaving and finishing of cloth. At present the centre has the capacity of training 20 trainees who are imparted training in the above trades. During the year 1967-68, twenty trainees are undergoing training who have produced various type of woollen or cotton cloth valuing Rs. 39,000/- of which article worth Rs. 36,000/- were sold uptil now.

In order to make the centre a self contained unit, a finishing plant has been installed and the Government are actively considering the procurement of a spinning plant under the Colombo Plan.

Wool and Patti Centre, Chitral

Wool found in abundance in Chitral States, is mostly used in patti weaving. In order to raise the standard of the patti, the Government established a Woollen and Patti Manufacturing Centre at Chitral which apart from training the locals in the art of wool weaving also demonstrates the advanced methods of patti weaving, in order to acquaint the local weavers with these methods. The centre has the capacity of training 10 trainees in the art of spinning and weaving of woollen cloth. During the year 1967-68, 10 trainees are undergoing training in the centre who have produced cloth valuing Rs. 3,700/.

To utilise mazri, grown in abundance in Kurram valley, a training centere was established at Alizai to impart training to the tribesmen

in the manufacturing of mazri products. The Centre had the capacity of training 20 trainees. During the year 1967-68 eighteen trainees are getting the training in the centre and are producing various type of mazri products of common use and also of artistic design which have been very much appreciated in the down districts and especially by the foreigners.

Metal Industries, Kohat

In order to exploit the available skill it was decided to establish Metal Industries training cum production Centre at Kohat Pass. The scheme has the provision for training, common facilities, distribution of raw material and assistance on the problems relating to metal industries, standardisation and marketing. The centre has the capacity of training in turning, electroplating, bench fitting, gas and electric welding, moulding and blacksmithy, etc, for 30 trainees.

D. I. Khan Division

Remarkable progress has been achieved by the training centres, established in the Dera Ismail Khan Division, by imparting technical training to the tribesmen in various arts of crafts. Woollen and metal centres at Miranshah and Wana are actively engaged in the economic development of the region.

The Woollen Centre, Miranshah, originally sanctioned in the Second Five Year Plan is being equipped with a finishing plant to make it a self-contained unit so far as dyeing and finishing is concerned. During the course of year, 20 trainees are undergoing training in the art of spinning, and dyeing of cotton cloth and carpet.

The centre established at Miranshah aims at imparting training in various techniques and metal works such as turning, fitting, moulding, heating and electroplating, has the capacity of imparting training to 30 trainees to undergo two years training course. During the year 1967-68, thirty trainees are undergoing training who had been imparted theoretical training in machine shop, moulding shop, basic shop, welding and blacksmith shops. Practical training was given on Lathe, Shapper Drilling, Grinding machines etc.

The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 for the construction of a compact building for woollen, metal and sericulture centre at Miranshah. The building is expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year.

Woollen Centre, Wana

During 1967-68, 20 trainees have started their training course at the Wana Woollen Centre, sanctioned in the Second Five Year Plan and is continuing as a non-developmental scheme in the Third Five Year Plan period. The trainees have been given training in the art of winding of woollen yarn on bobbins, pirn winding and weaving of mazri cloth. The scheme for the construction of a building at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 to house it on permanent basis forms part of the Third Five Year Plan, but the amount has not so far been reflected in the Annual Development Programme for 1967-68.

Stipends to Trainees

In the development centres, the trainees receive a stipend of Rs 30 per month each, in view of the fact that they mostly come from the poor folk. The purpose was to provide them the means of living during the period of training. A proposal for increase in the rates of stipend from the existing amount to Rs. 60 has been sent to the Government which is under active consideration.

Industrial Development

It is a gainsay that the frontier region is a very backward area where infrastructure which is very necessary for the promotion of the industries is conspicious by its absence. However, as a result of the impact of the general tempo of economic activities generated throughout the country during the Second Plan period, new industrial units were sanctioned in this area.

Malakand Agency

Kamran Khan, Mingora, Swat State started operation in 1962 and involved a foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 1,75,000. It has the capacity of extracting 2 lac cft. of wood from the forest. Swat Corn Products, Mingora, Swat State was sanctioned in 1961 and started functioning in 1965 with a capital investment of Rs. 27.50 lac.

Mardan Industries Sakhakot

A total capital of Rs. 18 lac was invested in the establishment of Mardan Industries Sakhakot Unit. It started cigarette manufacturing at Sakhakot (Malakand Agency) in 1964 and is based on locally available virginia tobacco.

Swat Plastic and Rubber Works, Sakhakot, established with Rs. 16 lac investment, had the production capacity of 10,00,000 pairs of sponge rubber chappals, 3,00,000 pairs of plastic footwear and 2,00,000 pairs of rubber soles and heels. Mingora Textile Mill, Swat State, gone into operation in 1960, has the production capacity of 1,35,780 yards of yarn.

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Commercial Films

Background

Cinemas were built in the former provinces of Sind and Punjab in the early decades of this century. By the thirtees, studios had been established in Lahore for the production of silent pictures. These studios were later converted into sound studios and a thriving feature film industry grew up in this city producing films in Urdu and Punjabi. There were four studios then operating and a fifth was under construction. Distribution of films in Sind and Baluchistan regions was controlled from Lahore and a number of distribution offices sprung up to meet the demand.

With Independence came a big change. Of the important film-making centres Pakistan received only Lahore. Even there the industry was paralysed due to large scale migration from both sides of the border. Only one studio was left in some shape ; and of the cinemas only about one-eighth of the total number in the sub-continent came to Pakistan. The reorganisation meant starting again and rebuilding every aspect anew. The rebuilding process was set in motion, but it was not until September, 1948, that the first Pakistani film went to the censors.

Production

Beginning with one film in 1948, and seven in 1949, the number of films produced in all languages in the first eight months of 1966 was 49. Out of these 37 were Urdu and 12 were Punjabi pictures. The average Pakistani film is about 12,000 feet in length and takes 12 to 18 months to produce. The average cost of a film is estimated at Rs. 3,50,000.

Studios

The centres of film production in West Pakistan are Lahore and Karachi. There are five studios in Lahore and three in Karachi with equipment and other assets, ranging in value between Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 3 million. There are five film laboratories attached to five studios, three in Lahore and two in Karachi. They employ about 100 technicians each.

Cinematograph Act

The main functions of the Cinematograph Act, is to license cinemas in the country and to ensure the certification of films to be shown to the public. The powers under this Act can be delegated to district magistrates or to such other persons as the Provincial Government may decide to appoint as licensing authorities for the whole or part of the province. Amendments have been made to the Act to provide for the compulsory screening of educational documentary or other approved films.

Inspection of Cinemas

The inspection of cinemas with regard to measures of health and safety of the public is the responsibility of the provincial government who has framed laws for the inspection of cinemas and attached conditions to the licenses issued to the proprietors under the provision of the Cinematograph Act. Provincial Government is also the regulating authority regarding the construction of new cinemas buildings.

Development of the Industry

At various times since Independence the affairs of the film industry came under close scrutiny. In 1948, UNESCO sent an expert who examined the conditions then prevailing. Then, in July, 1950, a Film Advisory Committee was set up. Later, to accelerate the production of films, a Film Development Directorate was set up in the Ministry of Industries in October, 1953. New licenses for the import of film equipment, cameras, recording units, printers and accessories were issued to meet the lack of equipment. As a result, there was an increase in production.

In 1960, the Revolutionary Government set up a Film Fact Finding Committee with the following terms of reference :—

(*a*) To go into the working of the film industry and identify the problems facing it ;

(*b*) To make suggestions to solve these problems ;

(*c*) To suggest ways and means of improving the industry and, in this connection, deal with proposals for production of films in collaboration with producers of other countries ; and

(*d*) To examine measures which would enable the film industry to develop into a medium for promotion of national culture and education, and for providing healthy entertainment at the same time.

Through extensive interviews and questionnaires issued to different sections of people concerned with film industry the committee collected a vast body of information in respect of every aspect of the industry and made its detailed recommendations.

Central Advisory Council

In March, 1967, the government set up a Central Advisory Council to co-ordinate all matters relating to the film industry, and to promote production of better films, in line with national traditions and ideology.

The Council has been given complete powers to deal with the problems of the film industry, particularly on the issues of raw material, technical equipment and machinery, fixation of tariff rates on raw material and different kinds of equipment ; provision of incentives, such as awards or exemption from entertainment tax for approved films on national themes ; precensorship guidance in respect of subjects and themes ; policy-making relating to export, import and exhibition of foreign films ; film exchange ; promotion of film clubs and film festivals, and joint production of films.

Five-Year Plan

The Second and Third Five-Year Plans have given suitable attention to the requirements of the industry. The former emphasised expansion and modernisation of existing studios so that they could nearly meet the demand. The latter has envisaged setting up of a film institute for training film technicians, artists, musicians, etc., and has provided for further expansion of facilities..

The First Plan's provision to the industry was Rs. 7.6 million, the Second raised it to Rs. 10 million, and the Third has now pegged it at Rs. 94 million.

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Radio and Television

Organisation

Sound broadcasting is exclusively a state activity. There is a Directorate-General of Radio Pakistan, attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It has 34 subordinate offices which include the ten regional broadcasting stations. Out of these, six stations are in West Pakistan at Karachi, Hyderabad, Quetta, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar, each headed by a Regional Director. Operational units also include the External Services, the Central News Organisation, the Commercial Service, the Transcription Service, the Monitoring Department, the Staff Training Department and the Technical Training School, the last named headed by a Principal and the others by a Director each. There is also a Radio Publication Unit. The overall head is a Director-General who is assisted by a Joint Director-General, two Deputies and a Chief Engineer.

Development

After partition, West Pakistan inherited only two regional stations; one of 5 kw medium wave station at Lahore, and the other of 10 kw medium wave station at Peshawar. These stations had a comparatively small range and were primarily intended for meeting local needs. Karachi station came on the air on the first Independence Anniversary of Pakistan in 1948, with two powered transmitters, one short wave and another medium wave. Subsequently, these low power transmitters were replaced by a transmitter of 10 kw medium wave, set up at Karachi with a coverage radius of 60 to 80 miles.

The next stage was the installation at Karachi of two powerful short wave transmitters, each of 50 kw which were brought into operation on 14th August, 1949. These two transmitters not only covered two wings but also a number of Middle Eastern, European and Far Eastern countries.

Second Plan Period

During the Second Plan period, *i.e.* 1960-65, the radio network, based on a combination of short and medium wave transmitters was expanded. By 1965, in West Pakistan alone there were fullfledged broadcasting facilities at Karachi, Hyderabad, Quetta, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

Objectives of the Third Plan

The objective of the Third Plan is to continue establishment of a reliable medium wave coverage for the whole of the country and to extend the present short wave facilities to provide more internal secondary service to link up East and West Pakistan to radiate external services effectively through stronger signals.

Other targets include the following :

A full- fledged medium wave station at Multan of 100 kw

A relaying station of 10 kw at Khairpur.

A 100 kw medium wave transmitter at both Quetta and Hyderabad.

One 1,000 kw medium wave transmitter at Islamabad.

Two 250 kw short wave transmitters added to the existing set-up at Islamabad.

The broadcasting house at Islamabad, now under construction, to be completed and a new broadcasting house erected in Peshawar.

Separate studios for transcription services at Lahore and Karachi to be constructed.

A laboratory and workshop at Islamabad.

For rural areas, 10,000 listening sets to be distributed under the Rural Works Programme.

Programmes

Each Radio station of Radio Pakistan broadcast programmes of a total duration of about ten hours per day. The Lahore Station has, recently, extended its third transmission line from 4.30 P.M. to 12 midnight. These programmes may be divided into the following main categories :

(*a*) News.

(*b*) Other information programmes, such as talks, discussions, news-reels and entertainment programmes, (skits, features and plays)

(*c*) Music.

(*d*) Outside broadcasts and relays.

Commercial Services

Commercial service is so called from the fact that its purpose is to earn revenue by advertising commercial products in between popular music and other items. The service was started in November, 1961 from 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. and was carried on all five transmitters of Karachi.

Now it has been extended to 3 hours and 10 minutes on week-days and 3 hours and 40 minutes on Sundays. Programmes for house-wives, folk songs of various regions of West Pakistan, Pakistani film music and various other items have been introduced and the scope of the sponsored programmes widened.

The Lahore Radio Station started its commercial service from 1st May, 1967 on an experimental basis for one hour daily on week days only. Later on, from 1st July in the same year not only Sundays were included in this service but its time was also enhanced from one hours daily to one hour and fifty minutes. In view of its popularity among the listeners this duration was further raised by another two and a half hours daily. And now all the Radio Stations of West Pakistan except Quetta have started their own commercial service from 1st July, 1968.

External Services

Radio Pakistan operates ten External Services and two general overseas news bulletins, to the Middle East and Far East, broadcasting in the language of the target countries. The ten services are to the U.K., East and South East Africa, Burma, Afghanistan, Arabian Peninsula, South-East Asia, Indonesia, South Asia, Iran and Turkey. A new small Service of 15 minutes in the Swahili language has been started since January, 1966, as a part of the South East African Service. The main items of broadcast are news and commentary on topical issue.

Transcription Services

Set up in 1960, the main function of the Transcription Service is to collect authentic broadcasting material through research and survey on past and present aspects of Pakistani life and culture and project it on suitable occasions at home and abroad through sound pictures.

One of the most important projects taken in hand by this department was the recording of theatre music which has been dying out for want of patronage. Efforts were made to collect from all over the country recordings of outstanding personalities. Recordings of those who have passed away have also been collected and are preserved in the archives section of the library.

Improvement in Broadcasting

Constant efforts are made to effect various improvements in programmes and keep it as responsive to the wishes and convenience of audience as possible.

Audience Research

Audience research on scientific lines is being developed and made a continuous activity. A Director of Listener Research at Headquarters guides and co-ordinates. Listener research units have also been set up at all major stations.

Talent Scouting

A Talent Utilisation Board visits different parts of the country in search of talent. Audition and other tests are given and a selected list is prepared. The Board comprises experts taken both from within and outside the Radio Organisation.

Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee of six to ten members is constituted at every regional station of Radio Pakistan, comprising official and non-official members. The idea is to associate representatives of public opinion with the planning of programmes so as to make the latter as nearly responsive to the requirements of the area and reactions of the people as possible.

Training

Radio Pakistan has set up a Technical Training School and the first general courses was inaugurated in February, 1961. Lectures are arranged on various technical problems which a programme producer has to face in his daily assignments. There are courses on a number of other broadcasting activities, such as listeners' research, development of drama, history of Pakistani music, broadcasting systems in other countries, and television as a new medium of mass communication. The Training School also arranges preliminary courses in radio techno-

logy, and holds seminars whose recommendations are finally formulated and circulated to all stations for implementation.

Publications

Radio Pakistan publishes its fortnightly or monthly programmes in Bengali, Urdu, English, Arabic, Persian and Burmese and they contain extracts from some of the important programmes broadcast.

Television

Television in Pakistan is just a little less than four years old. In October 1964, the Government of Pakistan decided to establish a Television Corporation for introducing a general purpose television service in the country. As the formation of such an organisation needed some time, it was decided to make a beginning on a modest scale and operate pilot TV station at Lahore.

The Lahore Stations was inaugurated in November, 1964. It transmits more than three hours programme six days a week. A pilot transmission at Islamabad - Rawalpindi also went on the air when the President inaugurated the Central Training Institute at Chaklala on 14th January, 1967. It broadcasts regular programmes for three hours a day, six days a week.

At present the Television Station telecasts programmes for three hours every day, excluding Mondays. Since there is only one studio from which indigenous programmes are telecast, it is necessary to run a film after every live programme to enable changes to be made in the studio for the next live production.

Programme

All live programmes are planned and produced and the stations are operated entirely by Pakistani personnel.

The programme service includes the following categories :—

(*i*) Educative and informative.
(*ii*) Programmes on development activities.
(*iii*) Programmes on national integration.
(*iv*) Entertainment programmes.
(*v*) Special programmes for children, women, and for school and college students.
(*vi*) Special effort is made to ensure that the programmes, which are viewed at home, promote the values, and hurt no susceptibilities.

Programme Workshop

A detailed analysis of the programmes is essential to judge its merits and demerits. To do that and also to undertake research in programme ideas, production techniques and modes of presentation to evolve fresh programmes particularly suited to television and, lastly, to produce model programmes at the stations so that the standard of programme can come in line with the general television standard in the country, it has been decided to set up a programme workshop independently of any station and directly under the supervision of the Headquarters. Its establishment is expected to go a long way in improving the general standard of television in Pakistan.

Future Plans

The Central Development Working Party of the Planning Commission in May 1965, sanctioned an allocation of Rs. 55 million for the Television Project during the Third Five Year Plan—Rs. 15 million in the public sector and Rs. 40 million in the private sector. The TV Station at Karachi is Pakistan's first full fledged station with all the latest production facilities, including video tape recorders. It has a transmitter of six-kilowatt power, providing excellent service around a radius of 40 miles. The channel for Karachi station is number 4, transmitting on 61-68 megacycles. It is proposed to replace pilot station at Lahore with full-fledged TV Station. During the Third Plan period ending 1970, it is proposed to set up microwave links and, in the Fourth Plan, main TV Station at Multan and satellite stations at Lyallpur and Hyderabad.

The main stations at Lahore and Karachi will be full-fledged programme-producing centres, whereas the other stations at Islamabad and Peshawar will have limited programme production facilities to give local colour, but will mostly relay the programmes of the main stations. Lahore will feed Islamabad and Peshawar through translators. Initially programmes would be sent to the satellite stations on films and tapes. Peshawar will be linked with Islamabad through translators, as also Islamabad with Lahore.

Training Institute

In phasing out the Television Project, one of the principal factors that has been kept in view is the availability of trained personnel to man TV stations. It was decided to provide maximum 'on the spot' training to its staff so that the trainees would have the advantage of working and learning under realistic conditions.

With the assistance of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, Pakistan's Central TV Training Institute has now been set up at Rawalpindi which can impart training to 40 programme and 40 engineering personnel per year. Facilities will also be provided here for specialised courses of shorter duration for such category of staff as is required for floor management, stage supervision, film editing and routine operation of technical facilities. The institute will be located permanently at Islamabad.

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GOVERNOR OF WEST PAKISTAN PRESIDING OVER A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Who's who

GOVERNMENT OF WEST PAKISTAN

Musa General Mohammad, H.Pk., H.J., H.Q.A., M.B.E., Governor of West Pakistan.

Before Independence served in the Armed Forces Nationalization Committee and after Independence helped to conduct the evacuation of Muslims from the disturbed areas of East Punjab and Delhi; was given the command of a Brigade, 1948; for some time served as Director and Inspector, National Guards; Director of Infantary, G.H. Qtrs; before being posted to command another Brigade; prior to that he was for three years Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief of the Junior Services Secretariat, Ministry of Defence; became Maj.-Gen. 1951; Pakistan's representative on the Military Committee of the Central Treaty Organization; Lt.- Gen. 1957; under him the Army has been through major organisational and procedural changes, and is now one of the world's most streamlined modern armies.

President, Pakistan Hockey Federation and Pakistan Golf Union; toured most of the army training institutions in UK, 1950; attended a year's course at the Imperial Defence College, UK, 1956; also visited USA, USSR, Turkey, Iran and Indonesia.

Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Minister, Food and Agriculture and Co-peration; born in 1906; educated at Government College Lahore and Punjab University.

Joined the Provincial Civil Service, 1933; held various posts in different districts, President of the Provincial Civil Service Association. Member, Land Reform Commission till 1959; Secretary, Revenue Department, West Pakistan, 1959-60; Secretary, Agriculture Department, 1961, till his appointment as Minister, Member, Credit Inquiry Commission.

Publications : Relief Legislation in Punjab, Land Reforms in West Pakistan, Hamari Zira-at.

Khan Ghulam Sarwar, S.Q.A., Minister for Revenue, Rehabilitation and Colonies; educated at Islamia College, Peshawar and Muslim University, Aligarh. Joined Provincial Civil Service, 1935; served in various capacities in the former N.W.F.P., and Baluchistan, 1935; Commissioner, Peshawar till 1966.

Wattoo Mian Mohammad Yasin Khan, Minister, Basic Democracies and Local Government; born on March 10, 1929; educated at Emerson College, Multan, Government College, Sahiwal, and Law College; Lahore.

Legal practice; member, District Board Sahiwal, 1955; elected to the West Pakistan Assembly, 1962. Leader, Parliamentary delegation which toured Malayasia, 1963.

Khan Muhammad Ali, of Hoti, Minister for Education and Auqaf, West Pakistan, born on October 15, 1923; educated at Government College, Lahore.

Landlord and industrialist; General Secretary, Provincial Muslim League (former, N.W.F.P.), 1946; took part in Independence Movement.

Represented Pakistan at the U.N. Conference, Havana, 1947-48.

Hamid-ud-Din Makhdoom, Minister for Irrigation and Power, West Pakistan, also Deputy Leader Muslim League Assembly Party; born in 1926; educated at Rahim Yar Khan, S.E. College, Bahawalpur and Karachi University. Enrolled as advocate of the West Pakistan High Court; Member, West Pakistan Assembly, 1956. Member, National Assembly; Parliamentary Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs, 1962; elected to the West Pakistan Assembly, 1965; President, Bahawalpur Division Muslim League.

Zahida Khaliquzzaman, Begum, Minister for Health, Labour and Social Welfare, West Pakistan elected to the West Pakistan Provincial Assembly, 1965; Wife of former Governor, East Pakistan, born, July 21st, 1915 in Lucknow (India). Provincial Secretary, Muslim League, U.P. (India) 1938. Member, All India Muslim League Council, 1940—47. Member, Working Committee, Sind Muslim League 1948—52. Was President, East Pakistan Unit of All Pakistan Womens' Association. President, East Pakistan Girl Guides Association and Pakistan Women National Guard. Sponsored Pakistan Academy of Art and Culture in East Pakistan . At present, President, Social Welfare Council, West Pakistan. An active social worker, lover of Art and litearture, herself an Urdu poetess.

Kirmani M. Ahmad Saeed, Minister for Finance, Excise, Taxation and Information; educated at Islamia, Foreman Christian and University Law Colleges, Lahore. Member, Punjab Muslim League Council and All-India Muslim League Council; practised law for sixteen years in the West Pakistan High Court and Supreme Court; representative, Lahore constituency the Provincial Legislature; Secretary-General, West Pakistan Muslim League.

Visited Middle East, Europe and the U. S.A.

Junejo Mohammad Khan, Minister for Works and Communications, West Pakistan, an agriculturist by profession; popularised modern farming methods in his district; joined politics, 1953; Chairman, District Board, Sanghar; 1965; Minister for Communications, Works and Railways in the previous West Pakistan Cabinet.

Akhund Allah Bachayo, Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs; educated at Bombay University.

Entered legal profession, 1940, and practised at Hyderabad (Sind); Hony. Prof., Hyderabad Law College since 1948; later Principal until appointment as Minister.

Khan Malik Allah Yar, Minister for Labour and Jails; born in 1927; educated at Punjab University. Legal practice, Campbellpur, 1951; President, District Muslim League, 1951, Member, District Board, 1954; Member, West Pakistan Assembly, 1956; Member, National Assembly, 1962; re-elected to the National Assembly and appointed Parliamentary Secretary for Information and Broadcasting, 1965.

Participated in Inter-Regional Rural Youth Conference held in Rome, 1957; attended SEATO seminar as member of Pakistan Delegation in Philippines and headed Pakistan Delegation to GANEFO Conference in Jakarta, 1963.

Obedullah Kazi Fazlullah, B.A., LL.B. Minister for Home, born in 1902; educated at Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Millia Delhi and Bombay University.

Participated in Non-co-operation Movement; Chairman, District School Board, Larkana, 1945; President, District Local Board, 1945; elected to Sind Legislative Assembly, 1946; Minister for Revenue, Sind 1947; held the portfolios of Education, Local Self Government, Health and Irrigation and became the Chief Minister of Sind, 1950; elected to West Pakistan Assembly, 1956; served as Minister for Irrigation Development, Electricity, Barrages and Industries till 1958; practised Law, 1958-67, till his appointment as Home Minister.

★ ★ ★

Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan

Choudhry Mohammad Anwar, B.A., LL.B., H.K., Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan. Elected from Gujranwala Constituency I.

Shah Syed Yousaf Ali, Deputy Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan. Elected from Peshawar Constituency I.

Soomro Ahmad Mian, LL.B., Deputy Speaker of the Provincial Assembly, West Pakistan. Elected from Jacobabad Constituency II.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Name	Constituency	Portfolio
Mian Miraj Din ...	Lahore I ...	Labour and Jails.
Chaudhri Imtiaz Ahmed Gill.	Lyallpur II ...	Services and General Administration, Home, Food and Agriculture.
Sardar Muhammad Ashraf Khan.	Jhelum II ...	Education, Auqaf, Industries, Commerce, Mineral Resources, Planning and Development and Railways.
Mian Ghulam Muhammad Ahmed Khan Maneka.	Sahiwal V ...	Irrigation and Power, Land and Water Development.
Khan Mukarram Khan ...	Peshawar III ...	Co-operation.
Khan Muhammad Iqbal Khan Jadoon.	Hazara II ...	Communications and Works and Transport.
Mr. Abdul Qayyum, S.K.	Karachi II ...	Health and Social Welfare.
Malik Muhammad Muzaffar Khan.	Campbellpur I	Land Reforms.
Agha Sadr-ud-Din Khan Durrani.	Sukkur I ...	Revenue, Land Utilization, Colonies and Rehabilitation.

Name of the members representing Administrative Divisions in the Provincial Assembly

Lahore Division

Chaudhri Anwar Aziz, M.A., LL.B., (Punjab), LL. M. (Michigan U.S.A.)
Malik Ghulam Ali
Rai Mansab Ali Khan Kharal
Chaudhri Idd Muhammad
Chaudhri Manzoor Husain
Malik Miraj Khalid
Raja Muhammad Abdullah Khan
Sardar Muhammad Ahmad Khan
Malik Muhammad Akhtar
Khawaja Muhammad Safdar
Chaudhri Muhammad Sarwar Khan
Mian Muhammad Shafi
Rana Phool Muhammad Khan
Chaudhri Saifullah Khan Tarar, and
Dr. Sultan Ahmad Cheema, Z.O.M.S. (Veienna), W.P.H.S. (Retd).

Rawalpindi Division

Mian Abdul Aziz
Nawabzadah Chaudhri Asghar Ali
Brigadier Chaudhri Fateh Khan
Raja Ghulam Sarwar
Chaudhry Manak Khan Bosal
Major Mohammad Aslam Jan (Bar-at-Law)
Malik Mohammad Aslam Khan, and
Chaudhry Mohammad Iqbal

Sargodha Division

Makhdoom Akhtar Ali Shah Qureshi
Mr. Aman Ullah Khan Shahani
Mr. Arif Hussain
Chaudhry Asghar Ali Randhawa
Qazi Ghulam Shabbir
Khan Gul Hameed Khan, B.A., LL.B.
Mr. Hamza
Mian Khan Mohammad Kalyar
Major Malik Muhammad Ali
Khan Muhammad Anwar Ali Khan Baloch
Mian Muhammad Hayat Kalyar
Chaudhri Muhammad Idrees
Chaudhri Muhammad Qasim Mela
Makhdum Syed Nasir-ud-Din Shah and
Mr. Wahid Ullah Khan

Multan Division

Pir Ali Gauhar Chishti
Malik Allah Yar Khan Langarial
Malik Fateh Sher Langarial
Sheikh Fazal Husain
Diwan Syed Ghulam Abbas Bokhari
Haji Ghulam Akber Khan Khakwani
Nawabzada Ghulam Qasim Khan Khakwani
Sardar Karam Elahi Khan
Sardar Manzoor Ahmad Khan Qaisrani
Rao Muhammad Afzal Khan
Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Khan Hiraj Sial
Chaudhri Muhammad Nawaz
Makhdumzada Syed Muhammad Rehmat Husain Gilani
Mian Nazeer Ahmad
Malik Qadir Baksh and
Nawabzada Sadiq Husain Qureshi

D. I. Khan Division and Agencies

Major Mir Badshah Khan Masood (Agency II)
Mr. Fazal Qadeem Khan Kundi, F.A. (Alig)
Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan
Mr. Munwar Khan
Nawabzada Rahim Dil Khan and
Haji Saad Ullah Daur, Darpakhel (Agency I).

Peshawar Division and Agencies

Syed Abdul Khaliq (Agency IV)
Khan Abdul Subhan Khan, S.Pk. (Agency VII)
Khan Abdul Sattar Khan Mohmand
Mr. Abdur Rehman
Khan Ajoon Khan Jadoon
Captain Akhtar Ayub Khan
Mr. Fateh Mohammad Khan (Agency VIII)

Haji Ghulab Khan Shinwari (Agency II)
Sardar Gul Zaman Khan
Syed Inayat Ali Shah
Ataliq Jaffar Ali Shah (Agency IV)
Mr. Jalal-ud-Din Khan
Khan Jamshed Khan Mohmand (Agency III)
Malik Kibat Khan Masozai (Agency I)
Mr. Malang Khan
Khan Mir Afzal Khan
Khan Mohammad Afreen Khan (Agency X)
Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan, Awan B.A., LL.B.
Nawabzadah Mr. Mohammad Shah Nasir Khan
Mr. Nisar Mohammad Khan
Syed Rahim Shah
Khan Saifoor Khan
Malik Sarmast Khan Afridi
Khanzadah Taj Mohammad Khan Bangash and
Mr. Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak, S.Pk., M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.

Bahawalpur Division

Chaudhry Abdul Ghani
Mr. Abdul Qayum Qureshi
Khawaja Jamal Muhammad Koraija
Mr. Mohammad Akbar Kanju
Sardar Mohammad Ayub Khan
Mian Mohammad Islam
Makhdum Mohammad Shamsud Din Gilani
Pir Mohammad Zaman Chishti
Mian Nazar Mohammad Kaluka
Sahibzadah Noor Hassan
Rais Sardar Shabbir Ahmad Khan and
Makhdoom Sultan Ahmed.

Hyderabad Division

Rais Atta Muhammad Khan Mari Baloch
Mr. Bashir Ahmad Shah
Rana Chander Singh
Rais Khan Muhammad Khan Nizamani
Mir Khuda Bux
Mr. Mazhar Husain
Mr. Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur
Qazi Muhammad Azam, B.A., LL.B.
Mr. Muhammad Baksh Khan Narejo
Syed Muhammad Hassan Shah
Haji Syed Muhammad Murad Shah
Mr. Muhammad Umar Qureshi
Syed Sher Ali Shah, B.A. (Bom)
Malik Sikandar Khan and
Mir Wali Muhammad Khan Talpur, B.A.

Khairpur Division	Sardar Ahmed Sultan Khan Haji Sardar Atta Mohammad Lund Haji Rais Darya Khan Jalbani Mr. Fida Hussain Hakro Haji Gul Hassan Mangi Haji Imam Ali Unar Mr. Jaffar Hussain Jaffery Sardar Khan Mohammad Khan Mr. Mohammad Musa Khan Bughio Pir Qurban Ali, B.A., LL.B., Advocate Mr. Rahim Baksh Soomro and Mir Sunder Khan.
Karachi Division	Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan Pasha Mr. Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Mr. Abdul Rehman Qureshi Mir Malik Hazar Khan Mr. Mahmood Azam Farooqi, B.A. Mian Mohammad Akhtar Mr. Mohammad Hashim Lassi (Lasbela-cum-Kalat Divisions) Mian Saif Ullah Khan, B.Sc. (Engg) (Calif, U.S.A.) and Mr. Zain Noorani
Quetta Division	Sardar Muhammad Ishaq Khan (Quetta-cum-Chagai Divisions) Nawab Bahadur Muhammad Khan Jogezai Tunmandar (Quetta-cum-Zhob-Sibi-cum-Loralai Divisions) and Babu Muhammad Rafique (Loralai-cum-Sibi Divisions).
Kalat Division	Nawabzada Sheikh Umar, S.Q.A., T.Q.A., (Kalat-cum-Mekran-cum-Kharan) and Mir Yousaf Ali Khan Magsi.
Ladies Members	Dr. Mrs. Ashraf Abbasi, Larkana (Khairpur Division) Begum Ashraf Burney, M.A., (Karachi Division) Sahibzadi Mahmooda Begum (Lahore Division) Begum Mumtaz Jamal (Rawalpindi Division) and Begum Mumtaz Safdar (Peshawar Division).

Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of West Pakistan

Lahore Bench	Mr. Justice Waheed-ud-Din Ahmad, Chief Justice. Mr. Justice S. Anwar-ul-Haq. Mr. Justice Bashir-ud-Din Ahmad. Mr. Justice Mohammad Iqbal, S.Pk. Mr. Justice Mushtaq Hussain, S.Pk. Mr. Justice M. Jamil Asghar. Mr. Justice A.R. Sheikh. Mr. Justice Malik Mohammad Akram.

Mr. Justice Mohammad Gul, S.K.
Mr. Justice Muhammad Afzal Cheema.
Mr. Justice Karam Elahee Chauhan.
Mr. Justice Fazal Ghani Khan.
Mr. Justice Shaukat Ali.
Mr. Justice Ataullah Sajjad.
Mr. Justice Shameem Hussain Kadri.
Mr. Justice Sher Bahadur Khan.
Mr. Justice Muhammad Siddiq.
Mr. Justice Dr. Naseem Hasan Shah.
Mr. Justice Muhammad Afzal Zullah.
Mr. Justice Muhammad Afzal Khan.

Karachi Bench

Mr. Justice Qadeer-ud-Din Ahmad.
Mr. Justice Ilahi Bakhsh Faizali Khamisani.
Mr. Justice Abbus Salam Faruqui
Mr. Justice Feroze Nana Ghulamally.
Mr. Justice Kadir Nawaz Shah Nawaz Awan.
Mr. Justice Abdul Kadir Sheikh.
Mr. Justice Noor-ul-Arfin.
Mr. Justice Ghulam Safdur Shah.
Mr. Justice Dorab Patel.

Peshawar Bench

Mr. Justice Faizullah Khan.
Mr. Justice Shakirullah Jan.

Members of the National Assembly representing West Pakistan

Lahore Division

Sardar Abdul Hamid.
Mian Arif Iftikhar.
Ch. Muhammad Iqbal.
Mr. Muhammad Irshad Ullah.
Mr. Bashir Ahmad Khan.
Ch. Jalil Ahmad Khan.
Major Zulfiqar Ali Khan Qizilbash.
Al-haj Captain Chaudhury Ahmad Khan Ghuman, B.A. (Alig).
Mr. Sultan Ali Chaudhury.
Chaudhury Abdul Rahim.
Mian Salah-ud-Din, S.K.

Rawalpindi Division

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan, B.A., LL.B.
Syed Ali Asghar Shah.
Ch. Ghulam Rasul Tarar.
Mr. Lehrassab Khan Raja.
Mr. Fazal Elahi Choudhry, H.Q.A., M.A., LL.B. (Alig) (Advocate). (Deputy Speaker) (Senior).
Haji Malik Mohammad Iqbal Khan.
Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Raja, B.A., LL.B. (Advocate).

Sargodha Division	Mr. Khuda Dad Khan. Malik Muhammad Anwar Khan. Lt.-Col. Mohammad Saleem Khan. Mr. Noor Hayat Khan Noon. Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol. Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Shah. Ch. Muhammad Ishaq Cheema. Mr. Niwazish Ali Khan. Malik Muzaffar Khan.
Karachi Division	Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh. Mr. A. K. Soomar. Commodore Khalid Jamil.
Hyderabad Division	Mr. Sadikali A. Memon. Makhdum Muhammad Zaman Talibul Maula, T.Pk. Mir Aijaz Ali Talpur. Mr. Ghulam Muhammd Wassan. Mr. Jam Sadik Ali. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan Jatoi.
Bahawalpur Division	His Highness Brig. Mohammad Abbas Abbasi Amir of Bahawalpur. Sardar Mohammad Aslam Khan. Mr. Mohammad Qasim Malik. Makhdum-ul-Mulk Syed Ghulam Miran Shah.
Peshawar Division	Mr. Mian Gul Aurangzeb. Mr. Fida Mohammad Khan. Capt. Gohar Ayub Khan (Retd). Mr. Mohammad Ayub Khan, T.Q.A. Mr. Mohammad Haneef Khan, S.Q.A. His Highness Major-General Mohammad Shah Khisro, H.Q.A. Nawabzada Azmat Ali Khan. Malik Aliman Shah. Col. Nawabzada Mohammad Amir Khan.
Khairpur Division	Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto. Mir Darya Khan Khoso. Pir Syed Nadir Ali Shah Rashdie. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khan Jatoi. Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Mahar.
Multan Division	Mr. Muhammad Akram Khan Bosen, S.Q.A. Mian Muzaffar Mehdi Hashmi. Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Khan Khichi (Urf Dilawar Khan). Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan. Sardar Mahmood Khan Leghari. Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Mustafa. Diwan Ghulam Qutub Din.

Mr. Qamar-uz-Zaman Shah.
Mr. Mohammad Sajjad Hussain Makhdoom.
Makhdumzada Syed Hamid Raza Gilani.
Malik Nur Mohammad Khokhar.

D. I. Khan Division	Malik Damsaz Khan, T.Pk., T.K. Malik Darya Khan Wazir Madi Khel Tori Khel, S.K. Sardar Fazal Karim Khan.
Quetta Division	Mir Nabi Bakhsh Zehri.
Kalat Division	Sardar Doda Khan Zarakzai.

Women Members representing West Pakistan in the National Assembly

Begum Mujeebun-Nisa Mohammad Akram.
Begum Zari Sarfraz.
Begum Khudeja G.A. Khan, S.Pk., S.I., T.Pk

* * *

GRAPHS

TABLE I :—Population Estimates of West Pakistan 1951 to 1967.

Year-End	Population ('0000')
1951	3,75,5
1952	3,84,2
1953	3,93,0
1954	4,02,0
1955	4,11,2
1956	4,20,7
1957	4,30,3
1958	4,40,2
1959	4,50,3
1960	4,62,0
1961	4,74,0
1962	4,86,3
1963	4,98,9
1964	5,11,9
1965	5,25,7
1966	5,39,9
1967	5,54,5

Source :—Central Statistical Office, Karachi.

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF WEST PAKISTAN
1951 TO 1967

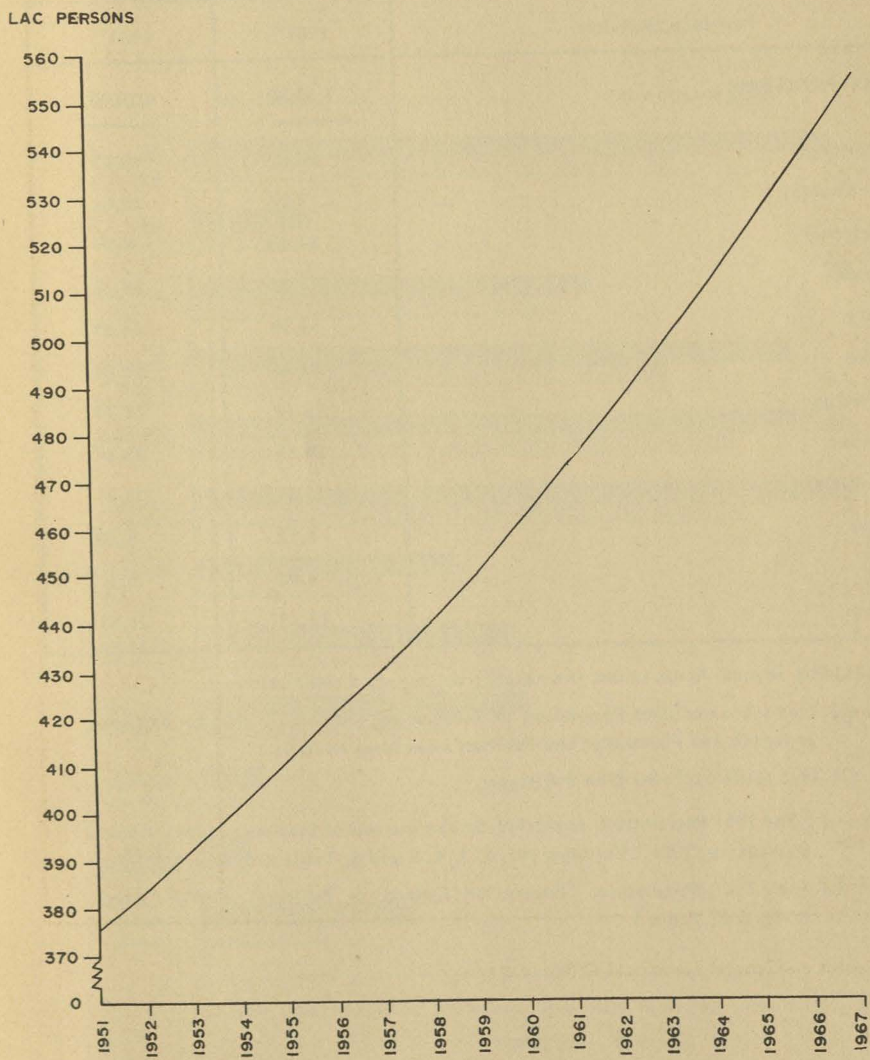


TABLE 2:—Population of West Pakistan by Divisions : 1951 and 1961

(Thousand Persons)

Province/Division		1951	1961
WEST PAKISTAN	...	3,37,80	4,28,80
Peshawar(*a*)	...	49,62	63,72
D. I. Khan(*a*)	...	9,37	12,06
Rawalpindi	...	34,40	39,79
Sargodha	...	47,43	59,77
Lahore	...	53,39	64,49
Multan	...	53,06	66,03
Bahawalpur	...	18,11	25,74
Khairpur	...	24,85	31,34
Hyderabad	...	25,27	32,91
Quetta	...	5,52	6,30
Kalat	...	4,85	5,31
Karachi	...	12,14	21,35

(*a*) Includlng Special Areas under the respective Deputy Commissioners.

Note—(1) This table excludes Population of Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit, Baltistan. Junagadh and Manavadar and Pakistan's enclaves in India.

(2) This table excludes Non-Pakistanis.

Source :—(*i*) For 1951 Population, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics from 'Census of Pakistan, 1951,' Volumes No. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, Table 1 of each Volume

(*ii*) For 1961 Population, 'Population Census of Pakistan, 1961', Census Bulletin 2, Table 3.

POPULATION OF WEST PAKISTAN
BY DIVISIONS: 1951 & 1961

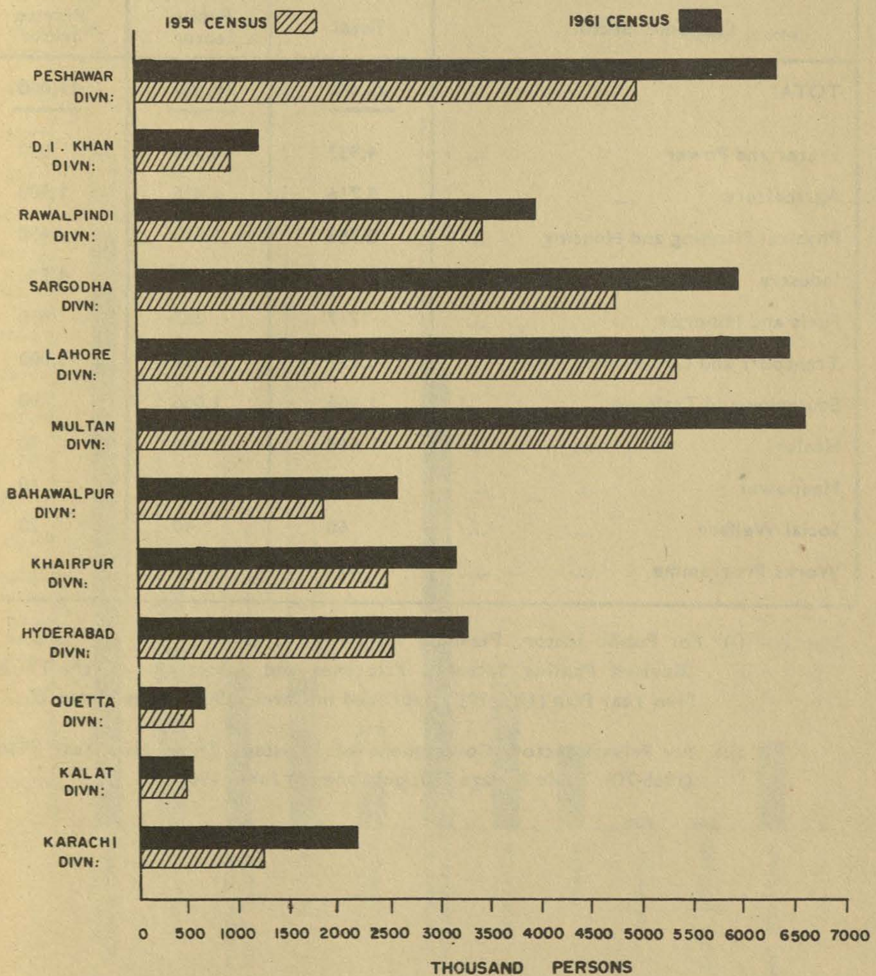


TABLE 3 :—Economic Sector-wise Revised Allocations in Third Five Year Plan by Public and Private Sectors of West Pakistan.

(Million Rupees)

Economic Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector
TOTAL	25,400	14,400	11,000
Water and Power ...	4,937	4,387	550
Agriculture	3,716	1,816	1,900
Physical Planning and Housing ...	2,763	1,113	1,650
Industry	5,581	1,081	4,500
Fuels and Minerals ...	717	267	450
Transport and Communications ...	5,231	3,431	1,800
Education and Training ..	1,166	1,066	100
Health	564	544	20
Manpower	45	35	10
Social Welfare	60	40	20
Works Programme	620	620	...

Source :—(*i*) For Public Sector, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, 'Revised Phasing Sectoral, Priorities and Allocations of the Third Five Year Plan (1965-70)', published in March, 1967, Pages 15 and 32.

(*ii*) For Private Sector, Government of Pakistan, Third Five Year Plan (1965-70), Table 3, Page 130, published in June, 1965.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN
BY PUBLIC PRIVATE SECTORS
REVISED ALLOCATIONS
WEST PAKISTAN

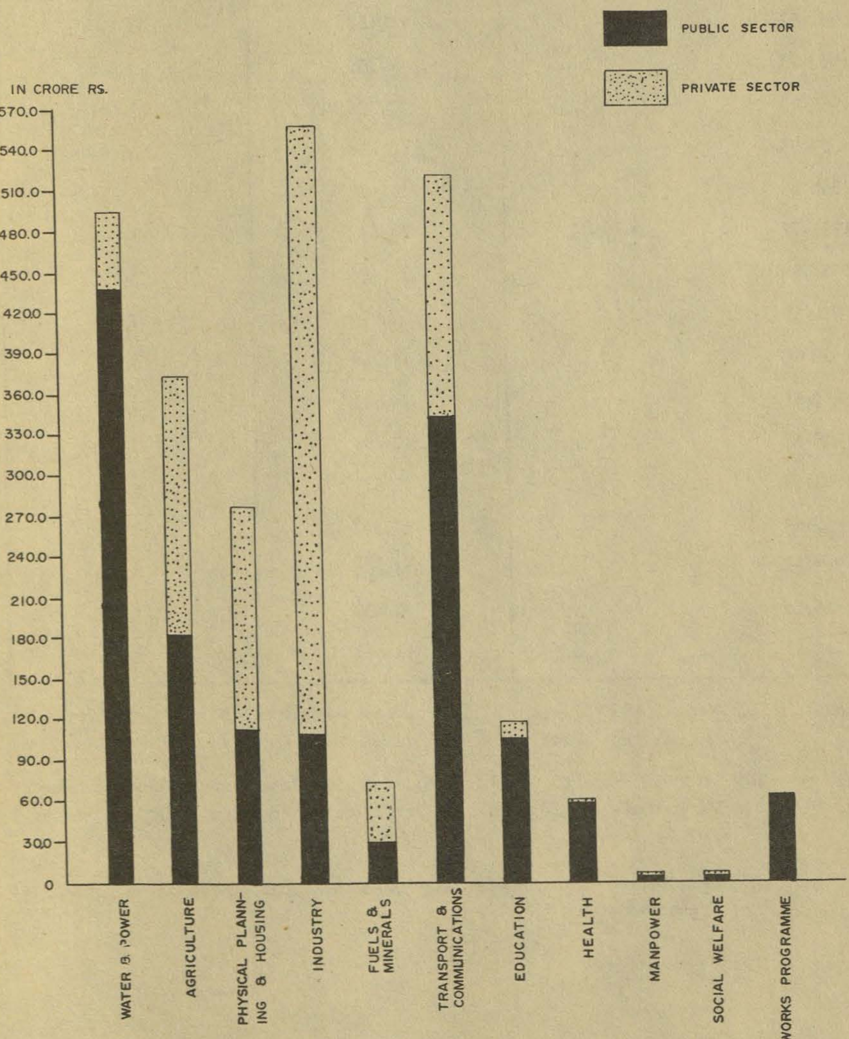


TABLE 4 :— Area and Production of Wheat in West Pakistan : 1950-51 to 1966-67.

Year	Area in '000' Acres	Production in '000' Tons
1950-51	10,832	3,957
1951-52	10,152	3,010
1952-53	9,385	2,506
1953-54	10,386	3,641
1954-55	10,616	3,195
1955-56	11,186	3,334
1956-57	11,617	3,570
1957-58	11,485	3,558
1958-59	12,014	3,884
1959-60	11,964	3,711
1960-61	11,560	3,773
1961-62	12,191	3,910
1962-63	12,512	4,123
1963-64	12,317	4,118
1964-65	13,198	4,546
1965-66	12,738	3,854
1966-63	12,663	3,776

Source : (*i*) From 1950-51 to 1953-54, West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 'Agricultural Data : 1947-48 to 1962-63', Tables 8 and 9.

(*ii*) From 1954-55 to 1964-65, Agriculture Department, Government of West Pakistan, Agriculture Statistics (Series No. I-Crops), Pages 9 and 91.

(*iii*) For 1965-66 and 1967-67, Agriculture Departpment Government of West Pakistan.

AREA & PRODUCTION OF WHEAT

IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1950-51 TO 1966-67

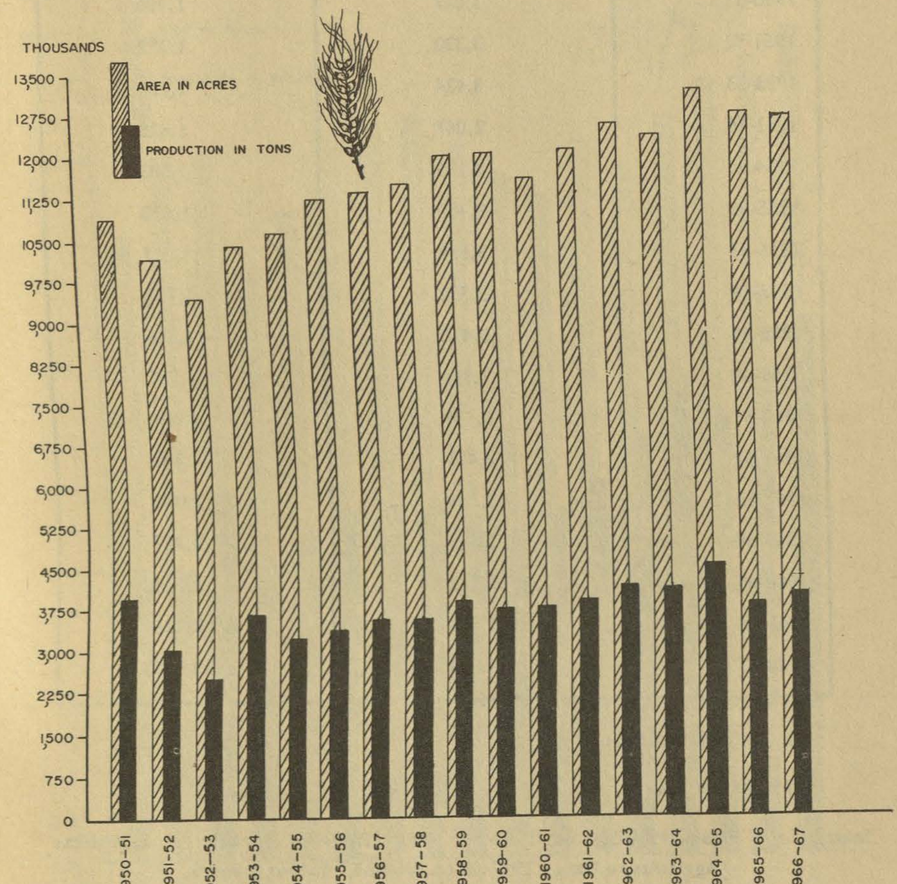


TABLE 5 :—Area and Production of Cotton (a) (Lint) in West Pakistan : 1950-51 to 1966-67.

Year	Area in '000' Acres	Production in '000' Bales
1950-51	3,017	1,406
1951-52	3,320	1,397
1952-53	3,424	1,784
1953-54	2,867	1,425
1954-55	3,135	1,583
1955-56	3,480	1,678
1956-57	3,558	1,711
1957-58	3,592	1,708
1958-59	3,470	1,656
1959-60	3,312	1,597
1960-61	3,199	1,691
1961-62	3,453	1,822
1962-63	3,359	2,045
1963-64	3,595	2,327
1964-65	3,752	2,124
1965-66	3,858	2,326
1966-67 (*b*)	4,003	2,605

(*a*) American and Desi.

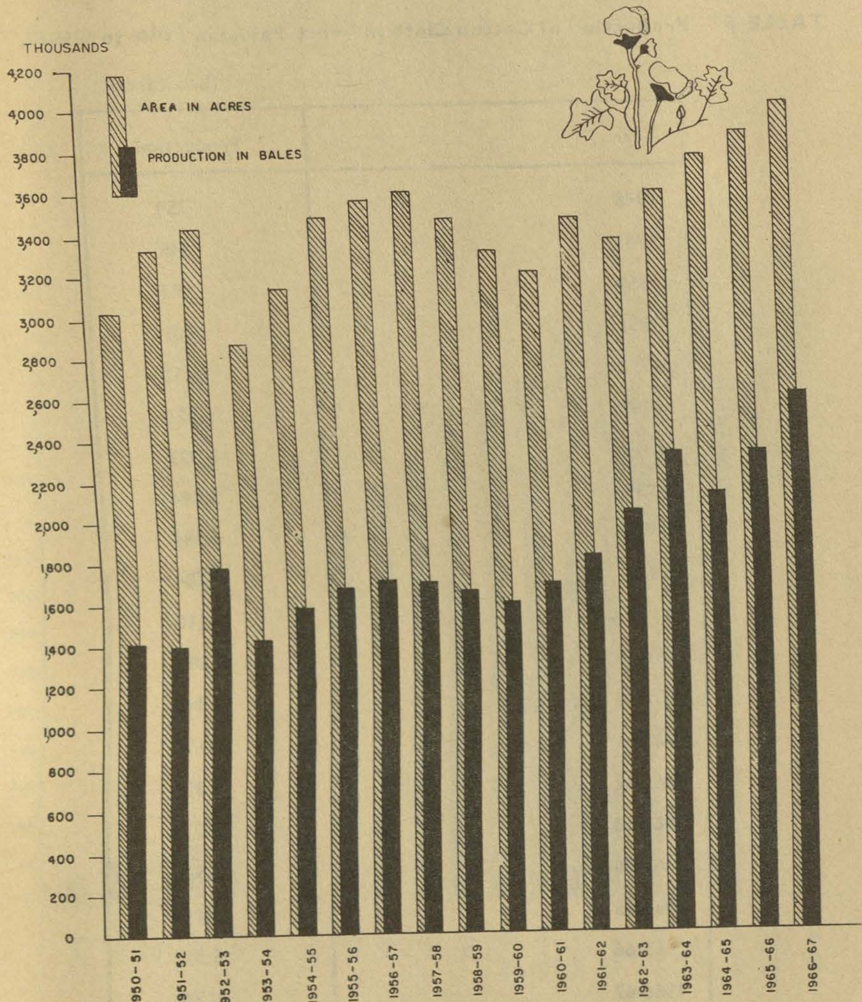
(*b*) Final Estimates.

Source :—(*i*) From 1950-51 to 1953-54, West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 'Agriculture Data : 1947-48 to 1962-63,' Tables 8 and 9.

(*ii*) From 1954-55 to 1964-65, Agriculture Department, Government of West Pakistan, Agriculture Statistics (Series No. 1-Crops) Pages 9 and 91.

(*iii*) For 1965-66 and 1966-67, Agriculture Department, Government of West Pakistan.

(a)
AREA & PRODUCTION OF COTTON (LINT)
IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1950-51 TO 1966-67



(a) American And Desi

TABLE 6 :—Production of Cotton Cloth in West Pakistan : 1948 to 1966-67.

(Lac Yards)

Year	Production
1948	354
1949	448
1950	554
1951	701
1952	1,052
1953	1,924
1954	2,823
1955	3,894
1956	4,384
1957	4,704
1958	5,110
1958-59	5,394
1959-60	5,442
1960-61	6,136
1961-62	6,391
1962-63	6,717
1963-64	6,932
1964-65	7,148
1965-66	6,514
1966-67	6,836

Source :—C.S.O., Karachi, 'Statistical Bulletin, March, 1968,' Table 37.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON CLOTH
IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1948 TO 1966-67

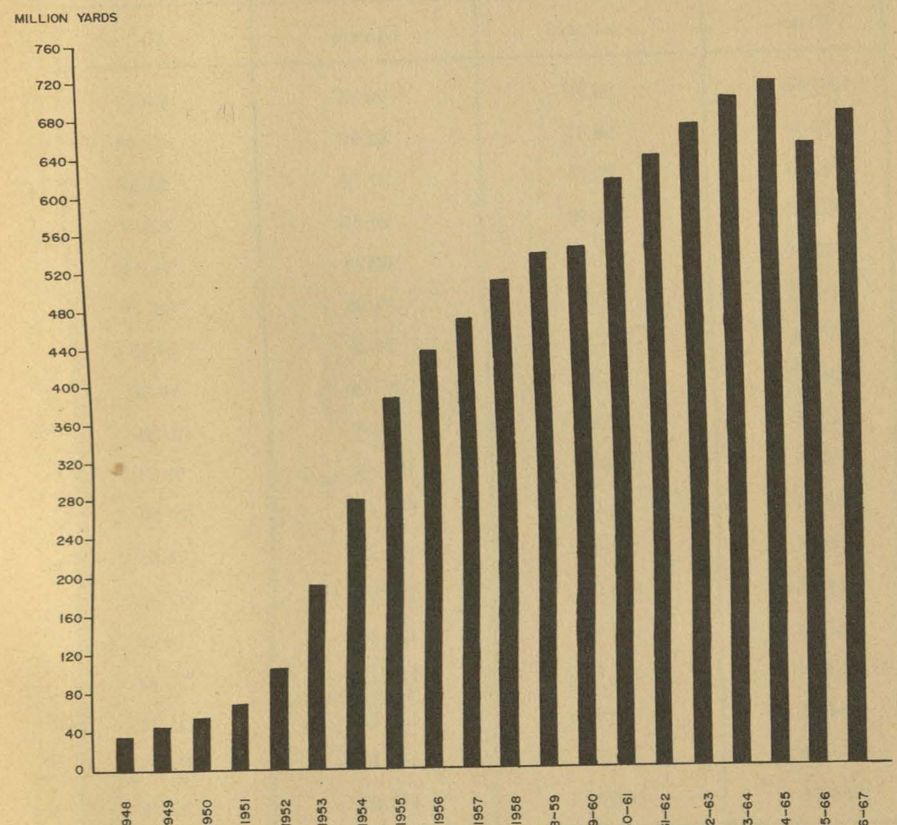


TABLE 7 :—General Cost of Living Index Number for Industrial Workers, Selected Centres : 1949-50 to 1966-67.

(Base Year : April, 1948-March, 1949=100)

Year	Karachi	Lahore	Sialkot
1949-50	96.79	90.05	84.77
1950-51	96.53	82.50	77.84
1951-52	99.75	92.74	83.04
1952-53	106.98	99.25	92.42
1953-54	111.20	100.89	91.98
1954-55	107.36	96.06	85.39
1955-56	106.59	94.26	84.28
1956-57	113.42	101.74	94.06
1957-58	123.09	110.58	102.06
1958-59	118.32	103.44	99.31
1959-60	125.04	110.65	107.76
1960-61	127-32	118.36	116.85
1961-62	130.01	124.38	117.44
1962-63	128.02	120.33	114.60
1963-64	131.87	127.13	122.63
1964-65	139 01	135.88	125.10
1965-66	146.99	134.60	124.25
1966-67	162.06	143.83	142.19

Source :—C.S.O., Karachi, 'Statistical Bulletin, December 1967', Table 91.

GENERAL COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, SELECTED CENTRES IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1949-50 TO 1966-67

(BASE: APRIL 1948 TO MARCH 1949=100)

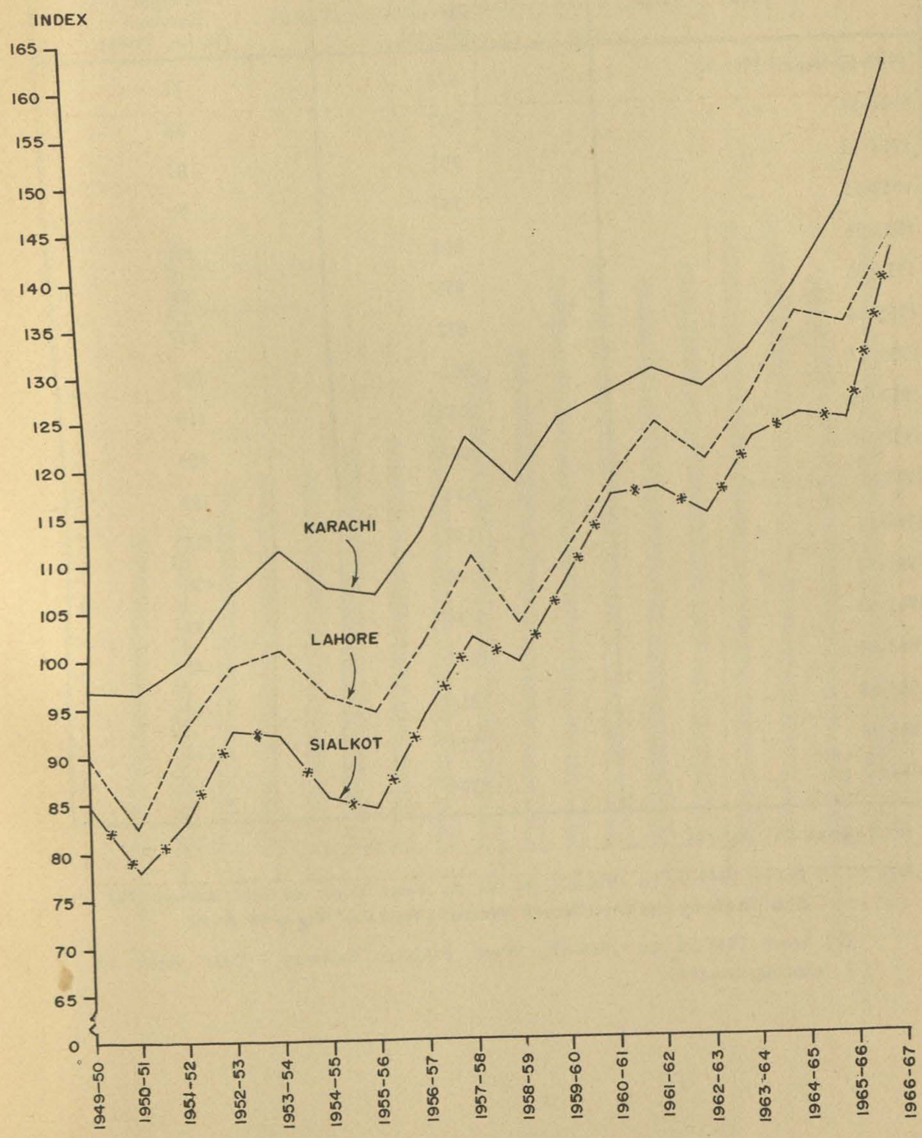


TABLE 8 :— Number of Passengers and Tonnage Carried by Pakistan Western Railway : 1949-50 to 1966-67.

Year		Passengers Carried (in lac)	Freight Carried (In lac Tons)
1949-50 (April-March)		678	72
1950-51	,,	697	78
1951-52	,,	791	87
1952-53	,,	797	90
1953-54	,,	808	101
1954-55	,,	855	99
1955-56	,,	872	107
1956-57	,,	955	109
1957-58	,,	1032	119
1958-59	,,	1063	124
1959-60 (July-June)		1211	123
1960-61	,,	1247	135
1961-62	,,	1199	138
1962-63	,,	1234	137
1963-64	,,	1317	140
1964-65	,,	1316	147
1965-66	,,	1229	155
1966-67 (*a*)	,,	1284	142

(*a*) Provisional figures.

Source :— (*i*) From 1949-50 to 1956-57, 'N. W. R. Year Book of Information-1957', published by the then North Western Railway, Pages 44 & 48.

(*ii*) From 1957-58 to 1966-67, West Pakistan Railway, 'Year Book of Information-1967.'

PASSENGERS & TONNAGE CARRIED
BY P.W.R: 1949-50 TO 1966-67

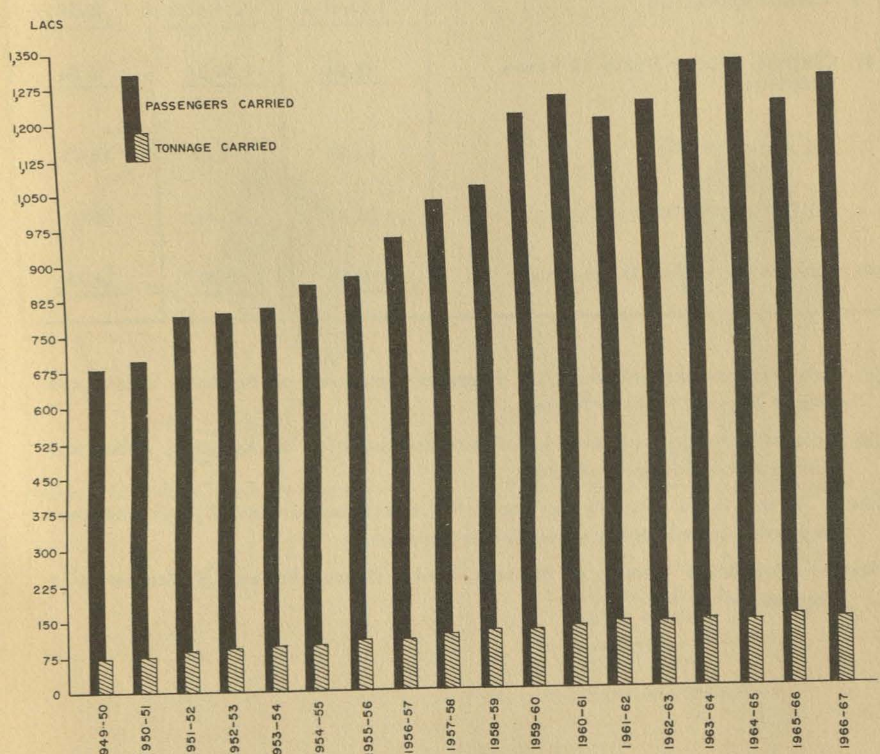


TABLE 9 :—Population by Economic Categories : 1951 and 1961.

(Thousands)

Economic Category	1951	1961	1951-1961 Percent Increase
I Total Population	**3,10,61(a)**	**3,94,42(b)**	**26.98**
II Civilian Labour Force 12 Years and Over	**95,06**	**1,25,54**	**32.06**
(*i*) Agriculturists	61.87	74,10	19.75
(*ii*) Non-Agriculturists	33,19	51,44	55.01
III. Others (including Dependents)	**2,15,55**	**2,68,88**	**24.74**

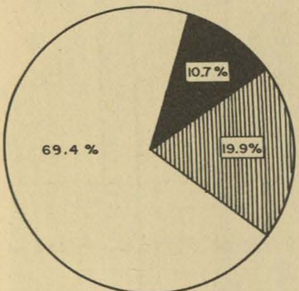
(*a*) Excludes Non-Pakistanis and 27,19 thousands Population of Agencies, Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions.

(*b*) Excludes Non-Pakistanis and 34,38 thousands Population of Agencies, Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions.

Note : In this Table, 1961 Civilian Labour Force includes persons 12 years and over to provide comparability between two Censuses.

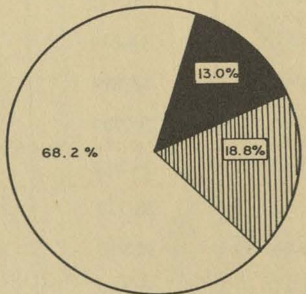
Source :—Population Census of Pakistan, 1961, Census Bulletin 5, Statement 4, Page vii.

POPULATION OF WEST PAKISTAN
BY ECONOMIC STATUS: 1951 & 1961



1951

TOTAL POPULATION : 31,061 THOUSANDS



1961

TOTAL POPULATION : 39,442 THOUSANDS

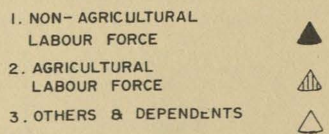


TABLE 10 :—Statistics of Primary Schools in West Pakistan : 1955-56 to 1965-66.

Year	Number of Institutions	Enrolment ('000')	Number of Teachers ('00')	Expenditure (In Million Rupees)
1955-56	15,753	1,369	385	45
1956-57	16,383	1,418	401	50
1957-58	16,928	1,432	422	53
1958-59	17,514	1,484	438	58
1959-60	17,899	1,542	450	62
1960-61	20,909	1,706	499	74
1961-62	24,930	1,907	548	77
1962-63	28,338	2,086	536	84
1963-64	30,950	2,300	698	119
1964-65	32,589	2,532	760	135
1965-66	32,930	2,638	749	140

Source :—West Pakistan Bureau of Edudcation, Lahore.

STATISTICS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS
IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1955-56 TO 1965-66

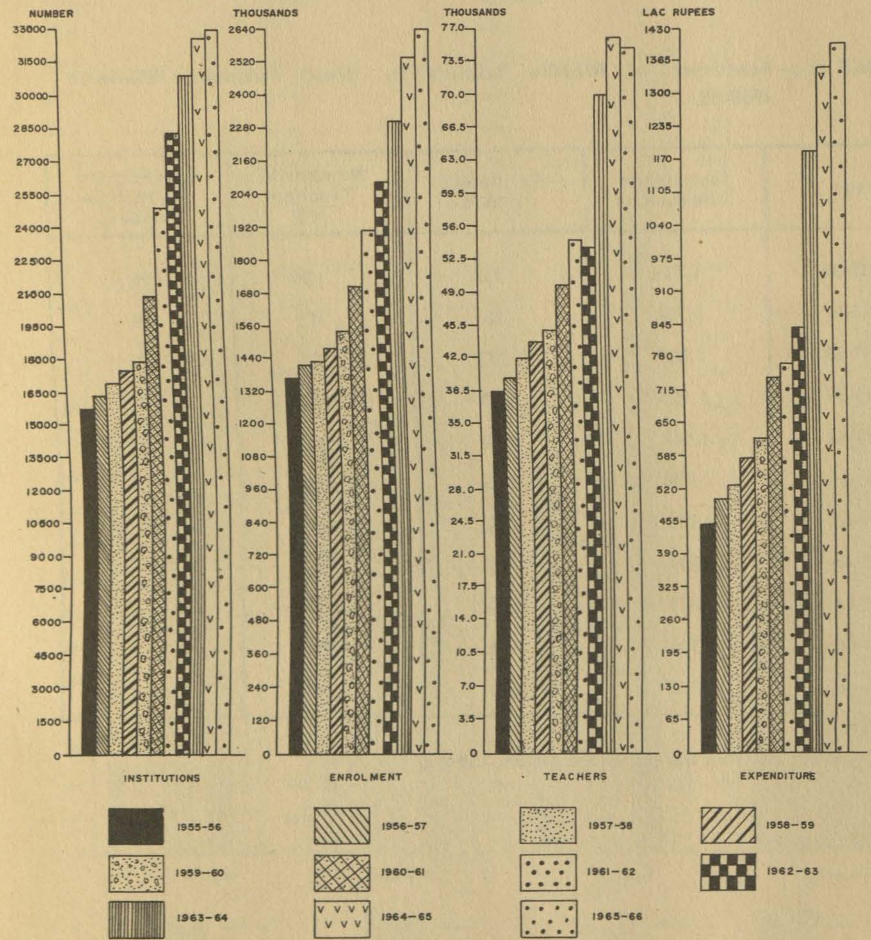


TABLE II :—Statistics of Middle Schools in West Pakistan : 1955-56 to 1965-66.

Year	Number of Institutions	Enrolment ('000')	Number of Teachers '00'	Expenditure (In Million Rupees)
1955-56	1,735	357	124	16
1956-57	1,781	366	125	18
1957-58	1,867	373	131	19
1958-59	1,953	377	133	21
1959-60	1,964	378	131	22
1960-61	1,798	395	143	22
1961-62	2,011	412	167	30
1962-63	2,237	472	187	35
1963-64	2,379	510	196	43
1964-65	2,701	592	224	57
1965-66	2,785	629	234	N. A.

Source :—West Pakistan Bureau of Education, Lahore.

STATISTICS OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS
IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1955-56 TO 1965-66

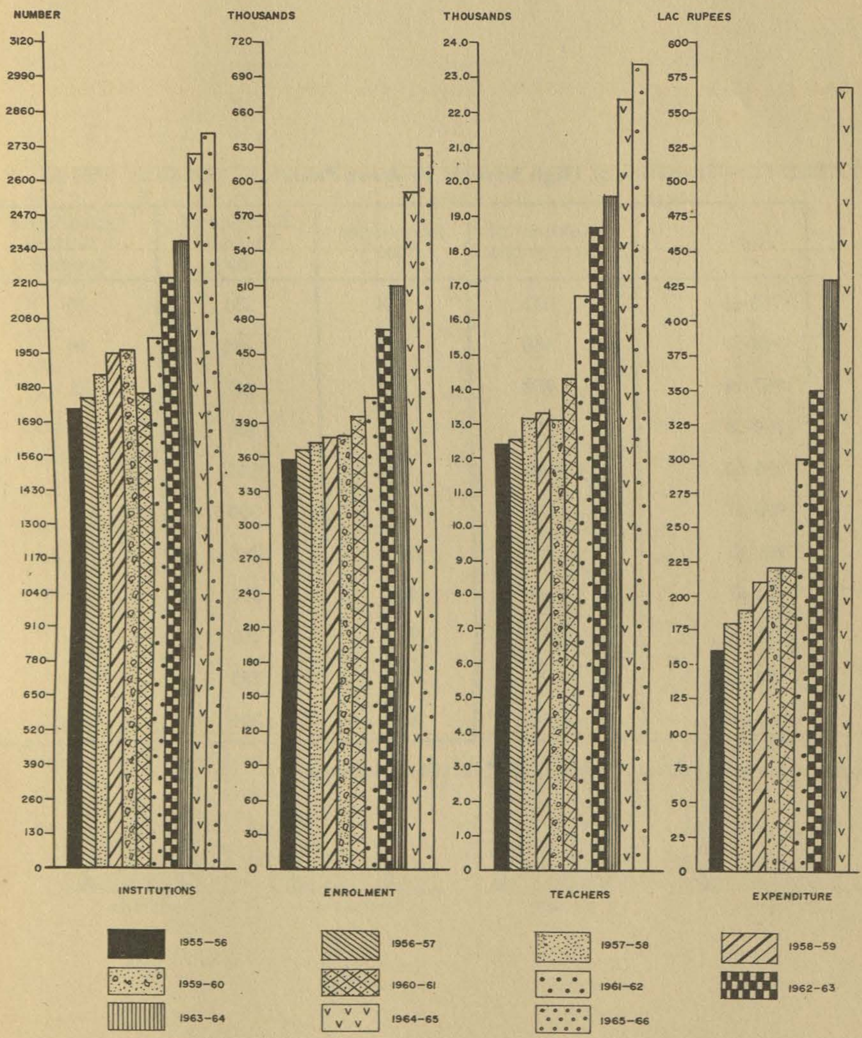


TABLE 12 :—Statistics of High Schools in West Pakistan : 1955-56 to 1965-66.

Year	Number of Institutions	Enrolment ('000')	Number of Teachers ('00')	Expenditure (In Million Rupees)
1955-56	832	433	151	30
1956-57	888	459	165	34
1957-58	950	473	167	35
1958-59	1014	489	169	37
1959-60	1066	526	183	40
1960-61	1172	566	200	47
1961-62	1300	571	215	44
1962-63	1349	629	230	67
1963-64	1459	730	250	93
1964-65	1622	777	288	96
1965-66	1658	821	296	106

Source :—West Pakistan Bureau of Education, Lahore.

STATISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1955-56 TO 1965-66

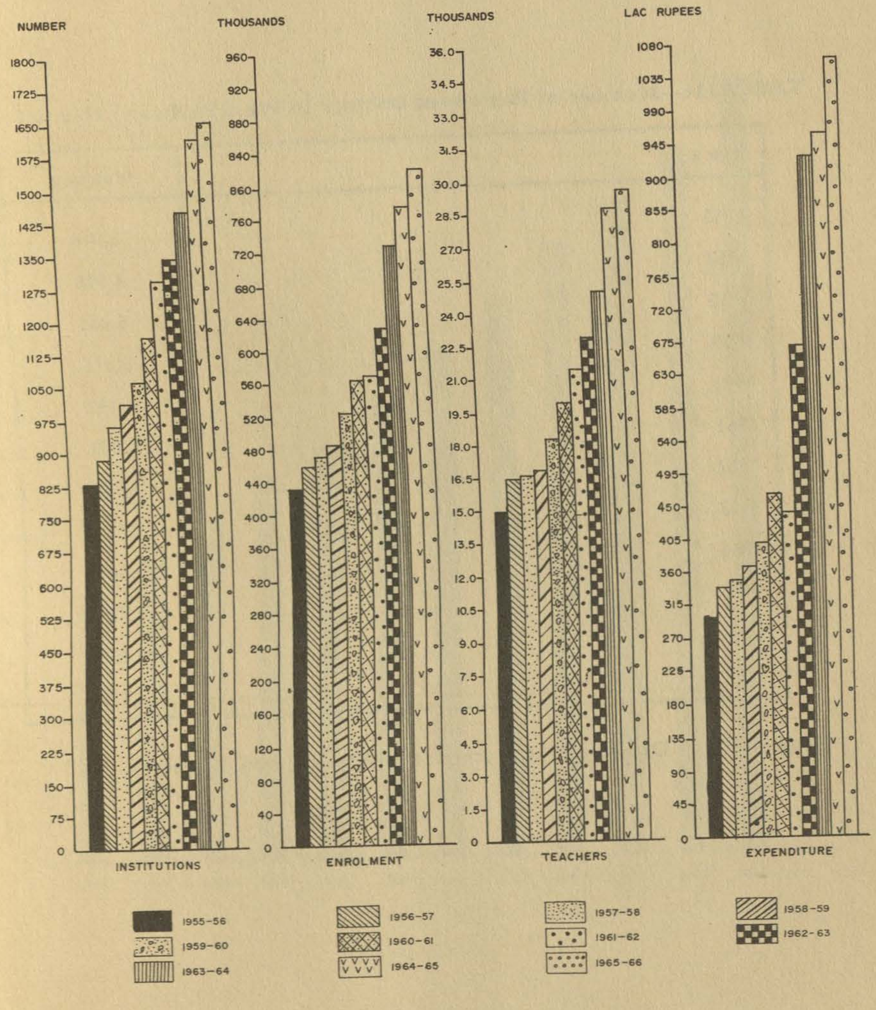


TABLE 13 :—Number of Registered Doctors in West Pakistan : 1956 to 1967.

Year			Number
1956	...	...	3,918
1957	...	...	4,418
1958	...	...	5,034
1959	...	...	5,615
1960	...	...	6,132
1961	...	...	6,902
1962	...	...	7,543
1963	...	...	8,269
1964	...	...	9,061
1965	...	...	9,725
1966	...	...	10,488
1967	...	...	11,375

Source :—Health Department, Government of West Pakistan, Lahore.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DOCTORS
IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1956 TO 1967

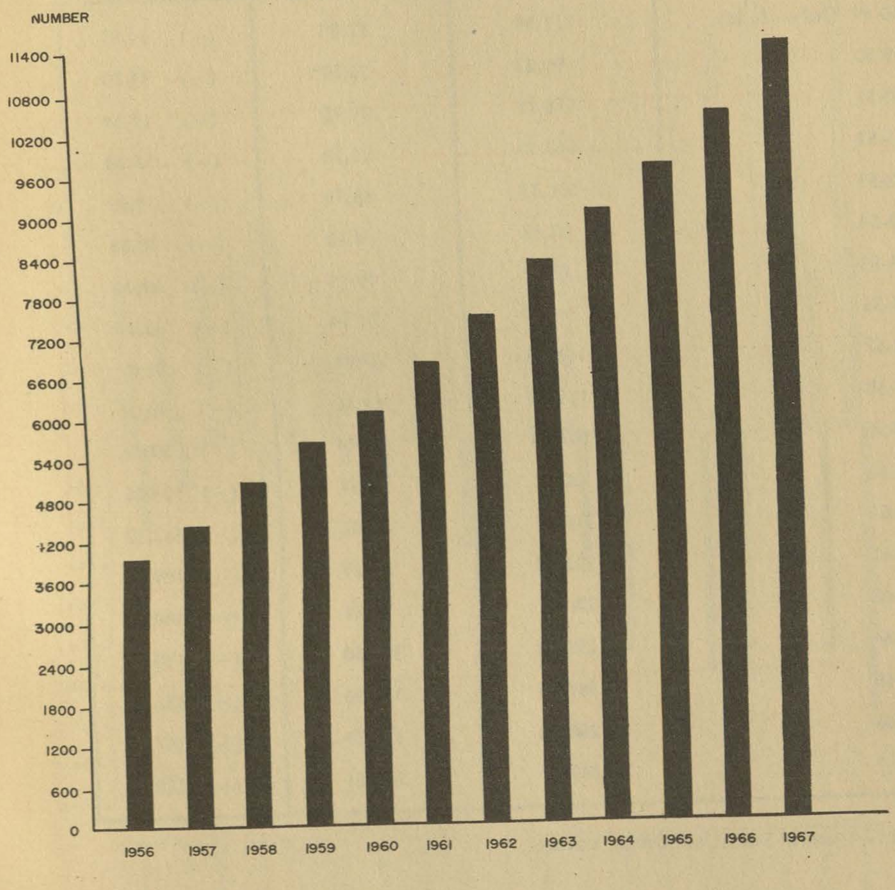


TABLE 14 :—Balance of Foreign Trade of West Pakistan : 1948-49 to 1966-67.

(Lac Rupees)

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance
1948-49 (July—June)	117,68	52,85	(–) 64,83
1949-50 ,,	91,22	56,52*	(–) 34,70
1950-51 ,,	116,71	134,25	(+) 17,54
1951-52 ,,	147,39	92,19	(–) 55,20
1952-53 ,,	101,73	86,74	(–) 14,99
1953-54 ,,	82,43	64,10	(–) 18,33
1954-55 ,,	78,30	49,14	(–) 29,16
1955-56 ,,	96,45	74,24	(–) 22,21
1956-57 ,,	151,60	69,82	(–) 81,07
1957-58 ,,	131,43	43,36	(–) 88,07
1958-59 ,,	102,46	44,44	(–) 58,02
1959-60 ,,	180,57	76,31	(–) 104,26
1960-61 ,,	217,32	54,02	(–) 163,30
1961-62 ,,	223,63	54,29	(–) 169,34
1962-63 ,,	280,01	99,81	(–) 180,20
1963-64 ,,	298,16	107,50	(–) 190,66
1964-65 ,,	367,24	113,96	(–) 253,28
1965-66 ,,	288,03	120,36	(–) 167,67
1966-67 ,,	362,57	133,81	(–) 228,76

Source :—Central Statistical Office, Karachi.

BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE

OF WEST PAKISTAN: 1948-49 TO 1966-67

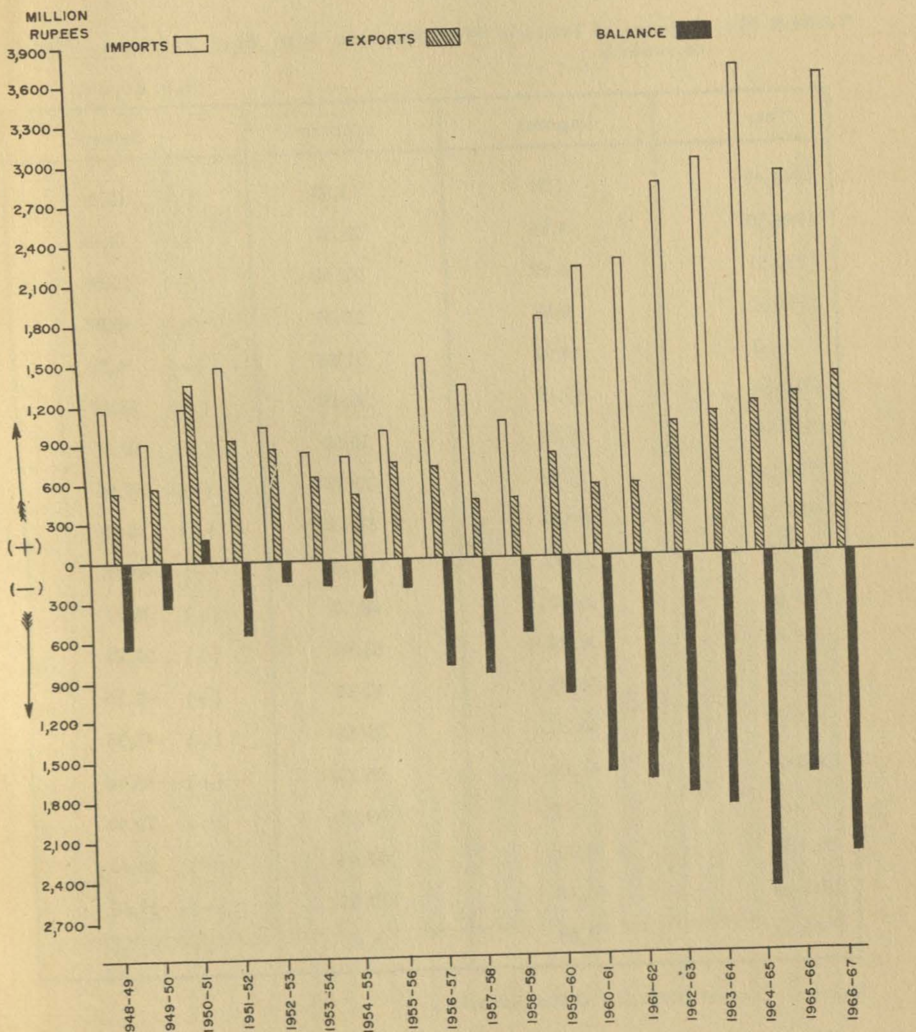


TABLE 15 :—Balance of Trade of West Pakistan with East Pakistan : 1948-49 to 1966-67.

(Lac Rupees)

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance
1948-49	1,91	13,92	(+) 12,01
1949-50	4,86	23,51	(+) 18,65
1950-51	6,18	27,18	(+) 21,00
1951-52	6,59	25,39	(+) 18,80
1952-53	14,92	21,85	(+) 6,93
1953-54	15,19	38,69	(+) 23,50
1954-55	19,83	30,50	(+) 10,67
1955-56	23.83	33,39	(+) 9,56
1956-57	24,40	53,18	(+) 28,78
1957-58	26,95	70,13	(+) 43,18
1958-59	28,87	68,58	(+) 39,71
1959-60	36,24	56,94	(+) 20,70
1960-61	36,35	82,59	(+) 46,24
1961-62	40,20	85,55	(+) 45,35
1962-63	47,14	95,72	(+) 48,58
1963-64	51,12	89,52	(+) 38,40
1964-65	53,71	87,44	(+) 33,73
1965-66	65,18	120,86	(+) 55,68
1966-67	73,89	125,95	(+) 52,06

Source :—Central Statistical Office, Karachi.

BALANCE OF TRADE OF WEST PAKISTAN WITH EAST PAKISTAN

1948-49 TO 1966-67

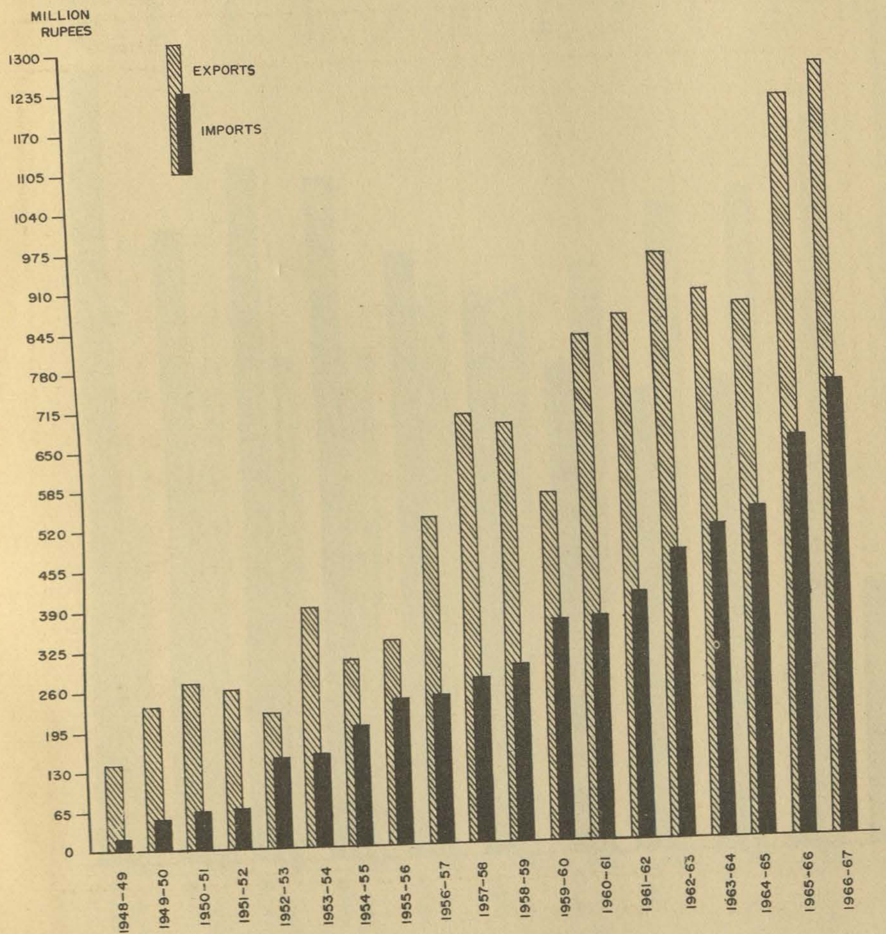
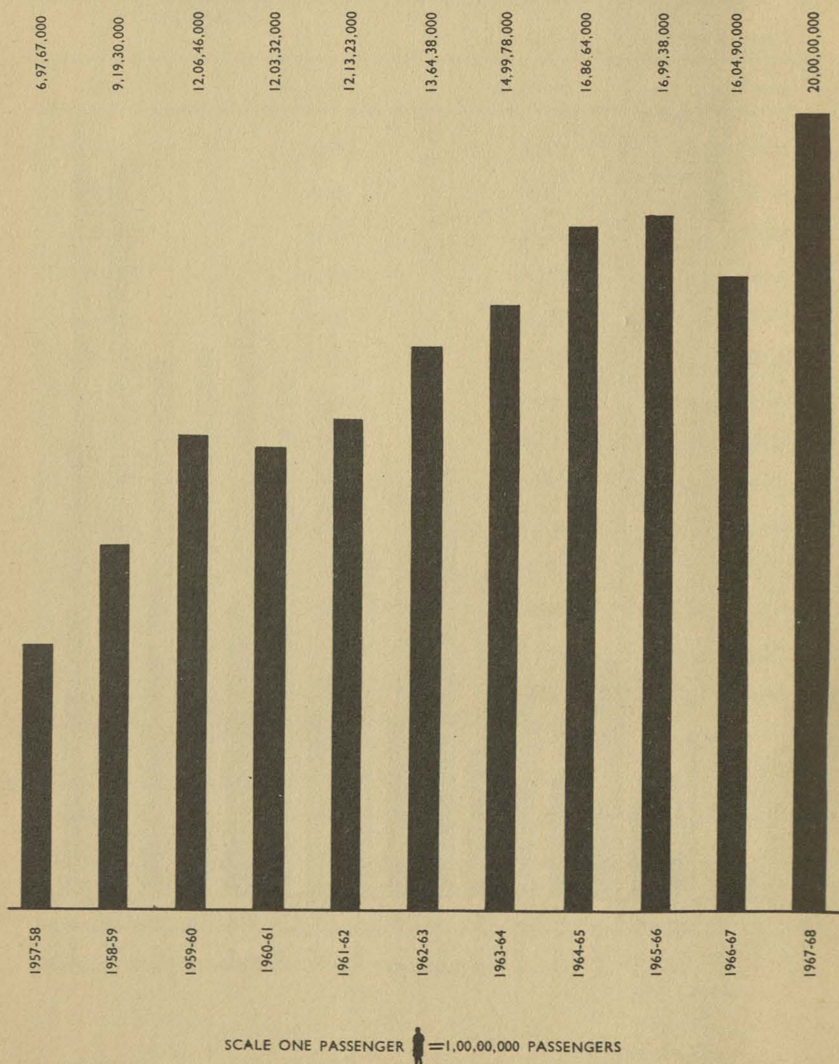


TABLE 16 :—

PASSENGERS CARRIED

ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION SERVICES

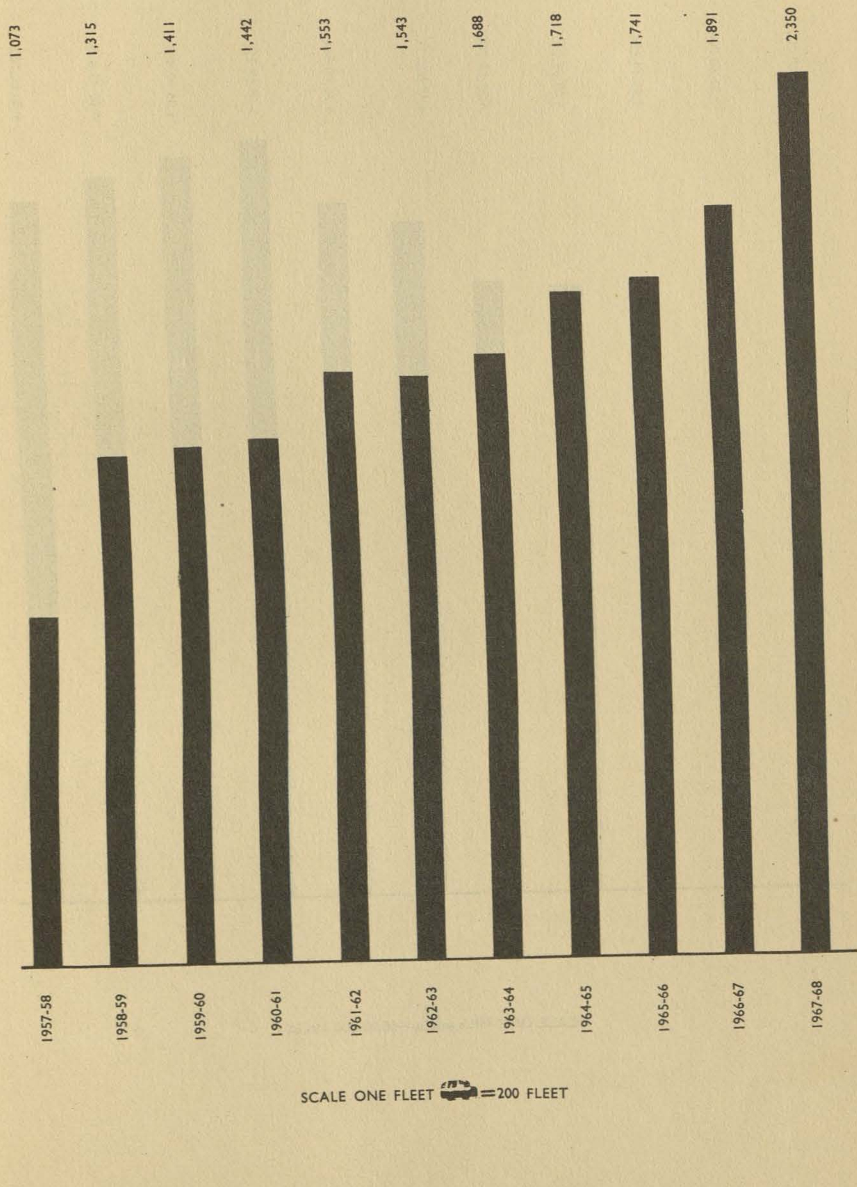


SCALE ONE PASSENGER =1,00,00,000 PASSENGERS

TABLE 17 :—

FLEET

ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION SERVICES

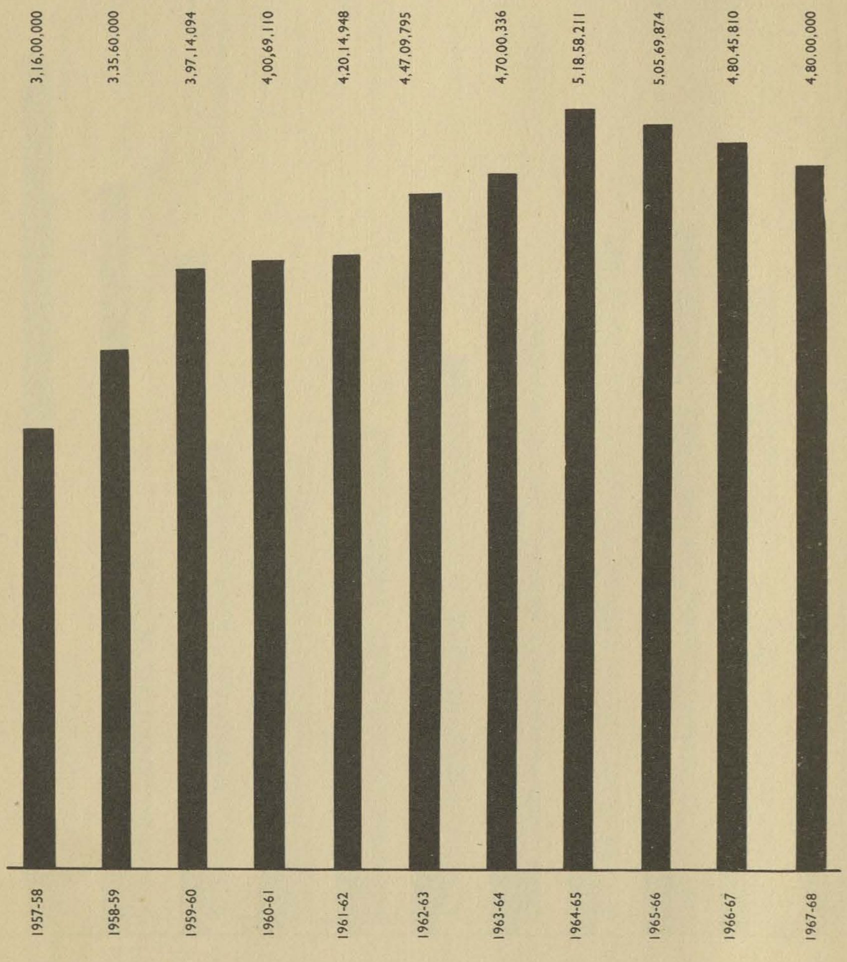


SCALE ONE FLEET = 200 FLEET

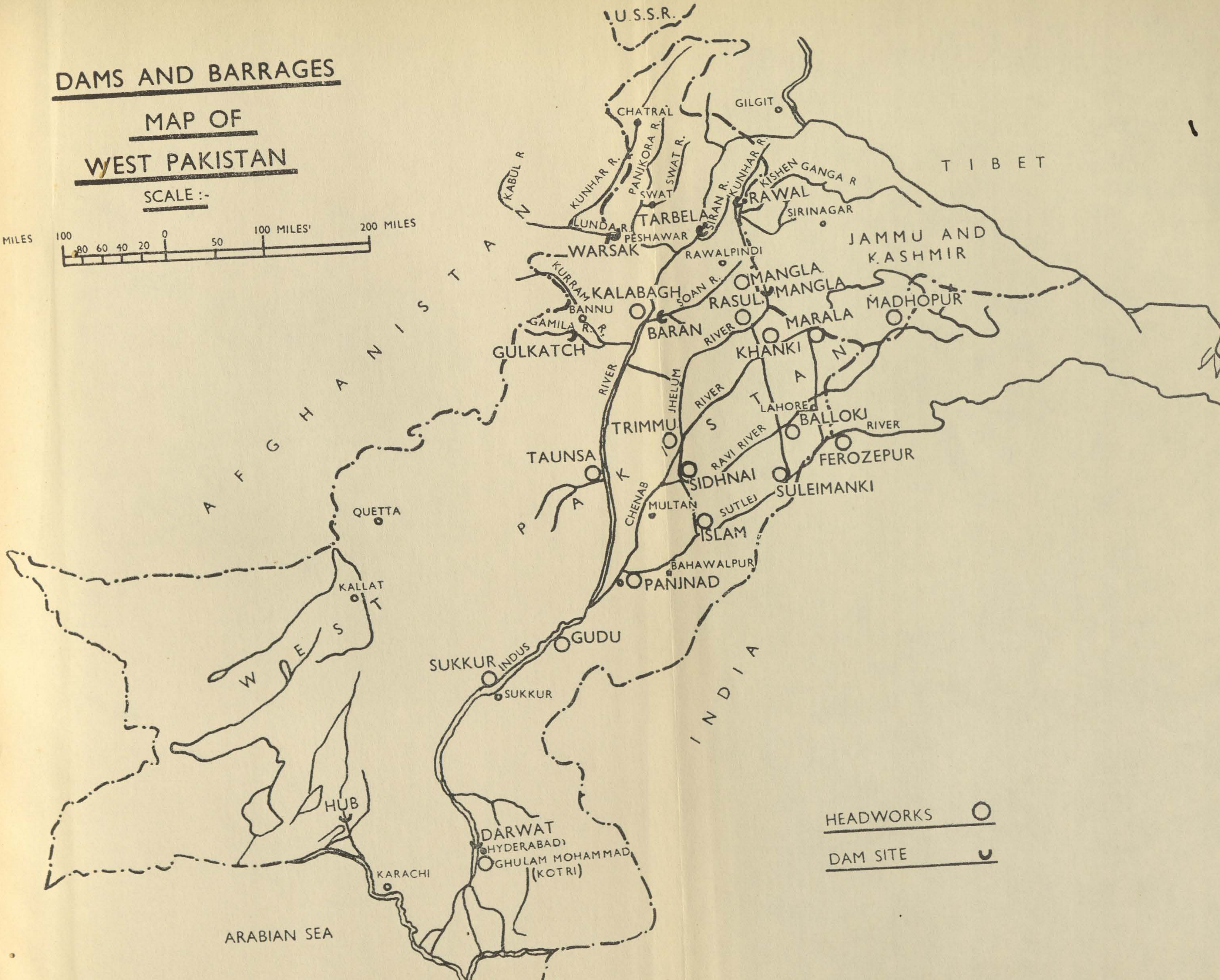
TABLE 18 :—

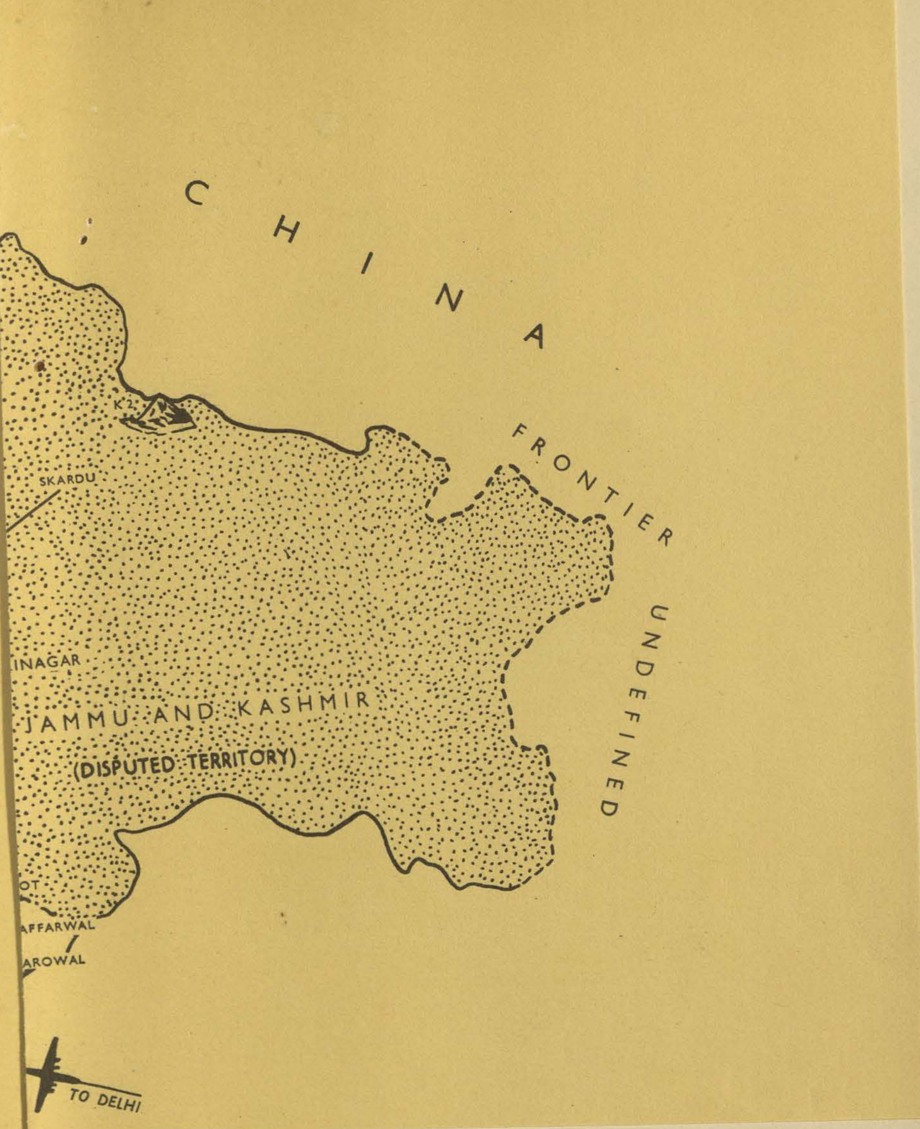
MILEAGE OPERATED

ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION SERVICES

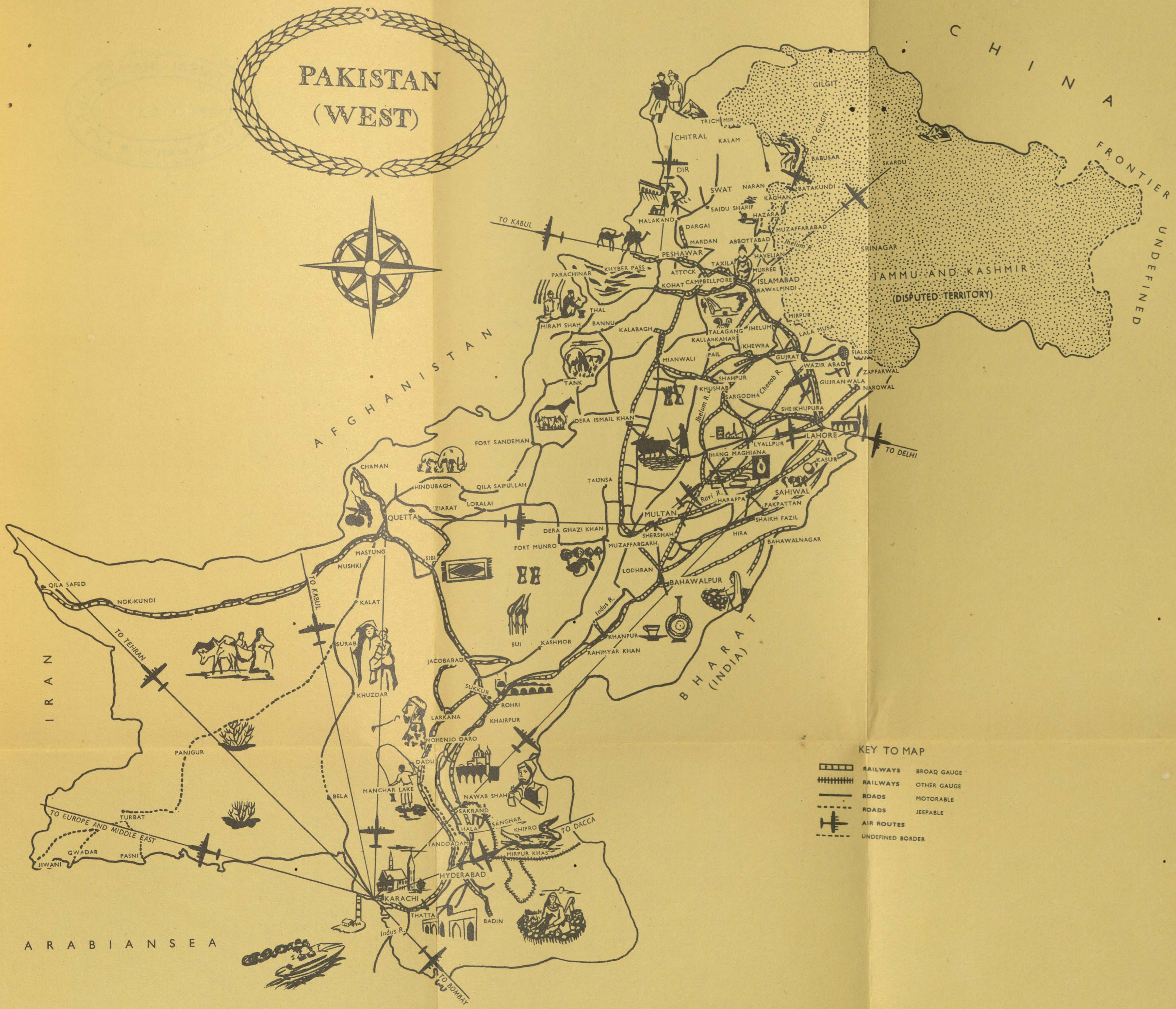


SCALE ONE MILE =50,00,000 MILES


DAMS AND BARRAGES
MAP OF
WEST PAKISTAN
SCALE :-
MILES 100 80 60 40 20 0 50 100 MILES' 200 MILES
U.S.S.R.
CHATRAL
GILGIT
TIBET
KABUL R
KUNHAR R.
PANJKORA R.
SWAT R.
SWAT
SIRAN R.
KUNHAR R.
KISHEN GANGA R
RAWAL
SIRINAGAR
LUNDA R.
TARBELA
PESHAWAR
WARSAK
RAWALPINDI
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
KURRAM
KALABAGH
SOAN R.
MANGLA
RASUL
MANGLA
MADHOPUR
BANNU
GAMILA R. R.
BARAN
RIVER
MARALA
KHANKI
GULKATCH
AFGHANISTAN
RIVER
JHELUM
RIVER
LAHORE
BALLOKI
RIVER
TRIMMU
RAVI RIVER
FEROZEPUR
TAUNSA
SIDHNAI
SULEIMANKI
CHENAB
MULTAN
SUTLEJ
ISLAM
QUETTA
PAKISTAN
BAHAWALPUR
PANJNAD
KALLAT
WEST
GUDU
INDIA
SUKKUR
INDUS
SUKKUR
HEADWORKS
DAM SITE
HUB
DARWAT
HYDERABAD
GHULAM MOHAMMAD (KOTRI)
KARACHI
ARABIAN SEA



CHINA
K2
SKARDU
FRONTIER UNDEFINED
INAGAR
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
(DISPUTED TERRITORY)
OT
AFFARWAL
AROWAL
TO DELHI


PAKISTAN
(WEST)
C H I N A
FRONTIER
UNDEFINED
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
(DISPUTED TERRITORY)
A F G H A N I S T A N
I R A N
B H A R A T
(INDIA)
A R A B I A N S E A
GILGIT
TO GILGIT
TRICH MIR
CHITRAL
KALAM
BABUSAR
SKARDU
DIR
SWAT
NARAN
BATAKUNDI
KAGHAN
SAIDU SHARIF
HAZARA
MALAKAND
DARGAI
MUZAFFARABAD
MARDAN
ABBOTTABAD
Jhelum R.
TO KABUL
PESHAWAR
HAVELIAN
SRINAGAR
KHYBER PASS
TAXILA
MURREE
PARACHINAR
ATTOCK
ISLAMABAD
KOHAT
CAMPBELLPORE
RAWALPINDI
THAL
MIRAM SHAH
BANNU
MIRPUR
KALABAGH
TALAGANG
JHELUM
LALA MUSA
KALLARKAHAR
KHEWRA
MIANWALI
PAIL
GUJRAT
SIALKOT
WAZIR ABAD
ZAFFARWAL
TANK
SHAHPUR
GUJRANWALA
KHUSHAB
Chenab R.
NAROWAL
SARGODHA
Jhelum R.
SHEIKHUPURA
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
LAHORE
LYALLPUR
TO DELHI
FORT SANDEMAN
JHANG MAGHIANA
KASUR
CHAMAN
TAUNSA
HINDUBAGH
QILA SAIFULLAH
SAHIWAL
Ravi R.
ZIARAT
LORALAI
HARAPPA
PAKPATTAN
QUETTA
MULTAN
DERA GHAZI KHAN
SHAIKH FAZIL
SHERSHAH
FORT MUNRO
MUZAFFARGARH
HIRA
MASTUNG
BAHAWALNAGAR
NUSHKI
SIBI
LODHRAN
QILA SAFED
BAHAWALPUR
NOK-KUNDI
TO KABUL
KALAT
Indus R.
TO TEHRAN
SURAB
SUI
KASHMOR
KHANPUR
RAHIMYAR KHAN
JACOBABAD
KHUZDAR
SUKKUR
ROHRI
LARKANA
KHAIRPUR
PANJGUR
MOHENJO DARO
DADU
BELA
MANCHAR LAKE
NAWAB SHAH
SAKRAND
TURBAT
TO EUROPE AND MIDDLE EAST
HALA
SANGHAR
KHIPRO
TO DACCA
TANDOADAM
GWADAR
PASNI
MIRPUR KHAS
JIWANI
HYDERABAD
KARACHI
THATTA
BADIN
Indus R.
TO BOMBAY
KEY TO MAP
RAILWAYS BROAD GAUGE
RAILWAYS OTHER GAUGE
ROADS MOTORABLE
ROADS JEEPABLE
AIR ROUTES
UNDEFINED BORDER





